

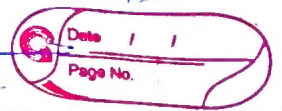


Narration

(Narration)

22-March-2024

Friday



1) Direct Narration / speech

(सत्यवा)

2) Indirect Narration / speech

(असत्यवा)

⇒ Narration एक Grammatical term है जिसका शाब्दिक अर्थ 'कथन' है।

⇒ यह 'Narrate (verb) - कहना' का Abstract Noun है।

⇒ Direct speech → वक्ता के वातों को हুবहु उतके शब्दों में व्यक्त किया जाता है तो उसे सत्यवा कथन कहा जाता है।

⇒ Indirect speech → वक्ता के वातों को सुनकर उसे अपने तरीके से अपने शब्दों में सारांश के रूप में परिवर्तित करके व्यक्त किया जाता है तो असत्यवा कथन कहा जाता है।

- Aman said to me, "I am writing a letter."

= Aman told me that he was writing a letter.

Dispeech - _____, "_____"
R. clause Reported speech

⇒ Reported speech की शुरुआत Direct speech में हमेशा Capital letter से होता है।

⇒ कभी-कभी Direct Narration में Reported speech और Reporting clause की क्रम बदल दिया गया होता है लेकिन Indirect Narration में इसे हमेशा Reporting clause की पछे तब Reported speech की वरिष्ठ क्रम में लिखा जाता है क्योंकि यह एक Noun clause होता है।

⇒ उल्टे क्रम में Indirect narration के Reporting clause की verb, subject के पछे होता है।

- "Do this at once", said he.

= He said, "Do this at once."

- "Forward, my son", said the general,
 "and fight the enemies bravely."
 = The general said to his men, "Forward
 and fight the enemies bravely."

①: General Rules :-

A Change ment of Pronoun

1. pronouns के change ment में, pronoun की
 वही person और (pronoun) वही है लेकिन
 उसकी 'number' और 'case' बदल जाते हैं।
2. First person की pronoun 'I' या 'me' को
 भी उसी की Indirect narration में Reporting
 clause के subject में बदल जाता है।
 और Reporting clause की subject noun
 है तो उसे pronoun में बदल देना change
 दिया जाता है।

- He said to me, "I want to do my work
 myself."

= He told me that he wanted to do his work
~~himse~~ himself.

3. Reported speech में first person की pronoun
 we और उसकी कोई भी उसी को we की
 they में change कर दिया जाता है।

- He said to boys, "We shall go to city
 tomorrow."

= He told boys that they would go to city,
 tomorrow.

4. यदि Reporting clause का subject first person का कोई pronoun हो या 'we' से पूरे मानवजाति का बोध होता है तो we को change नहीं किया जाता है।

- I said to my friends, "we should do our work well."

= I told my friends that we should do our work well.

- The teacher said to students, "we cannot escape death."

= The teacher told students that we cannot escape death.

5. जब कोई पत्रिका का संपादक, कंपनी, संस्थान की ओर से लिखे गए statement में आए we तथा इसके रूप को it में बदल दिया जाता है।

- The Times of India said, "Our office will remain closed on mand."

= The Times of India declared that its office would remain closed on mand.

6. यदि Reported Speech में 'you' या इसका कोई भी रूप आये तो यह object के अनुसार change होता है।

- He said to me, "You do not do your work well."

= He told me that I did not do my work well.

- I said to her, "I want to help you."

= I told her that I wanted to help her.

7. यदि Reporting clause में object न आया हो तो you को He, She या They में change किया जाता है।

- I said, "You do not do your work well."

= I said that he did not do his work well.

or, I told him that he did not do his work well.

or, I said that she did not do her work well.

or, I told her that she did not do her work well.

or, I said that they did not do their work well.

or, I told them that they did not do their work well.

- I said, "You do not do your work yourself."

= I said that he did not do his work himself.

or, I told him that he did not do his work himself.

or, I said that she did not do her work herself.

or, I told her that she did not do her work herself.

- I said, "You do not do your work yourselves."

= I said that they did not do their work themselves.

or, I told them that they did not do their work themselves.

- I said, "You should take care of your wife."

= I said that he should take care of his wife.

or, I told him that he should take care of his wife.

or, I said that they should take care of their wife.

or, I told them that they should take care of their wife.

- I said, "You should take care of your wife yourself."

= I said that he should take care of his wife himself.

To have किया को तीन रूप में use किया जाता है

(i) Auxi. verb (ii) full verb (iii) main verb

लेकिन हे अमेरिका में के रूप में → (i) Auxi. (ii) ~~Main verb~~

or, I told him that he should take care of his wife himself.

- I said, "you should take care of your wife yourselves."

= I said that they ~~should~~ should take care of their wife themselves.

or, I told them that they should take care of their wife themselves.

→ यदि Reported speech में कोई third person का pronoun आया हो तो उसे change नहीं किया जाता है।

→ अगर Reporting clause में कोई Noun होता है तो Indirect Narration में उसे pronoun में बदल दिया जाता है लेकिन Reported speech में कोई Noun आये तो उसे नहीं बदला जाता है।

→ अगर Reporting clause में Reporting verb का कोई object आया हो और Reported speech में you या you का कोई और रूप आया हो तो उसे Number और Gender के आधार पर He, She, और they या इसके किसी रूप में बदला जाता है। यदि Number और Gender clear (सुनिश्चित) न हो तो इसे किसी में बदला जा सकता है।

B. Changement of Tense

- He says to me, "I want to help you."
- = He tells me that he wants to help me.

⇒ अगर Reporting clause present tense में है तो Reported speech के tense को change नहीं किया जाता है।

⇒ अगर Reporting clause, past tense में है और Reported speech में is/am/are full verb या Auxiliary verb के रूप में आया है तो उसे Subject के Number के अनुसार was/were में बदल दिया जाता है। वही Full verb या Auxiliary verb के रूप में was/were आया है तो Indirect speech में इसे 'had been' में बदल दिया जाता है।

is/am/are → was/were
was/were → had been

- He said to me, "I was not with you."
- = He told me that he had not been with me.
- He said to me, "I was playing with your friend."
- = He told me that he had been playing with ~~you~~ my friend.

Do/Does → Did

Did → had done

(Aux/Full) has/have → had

(Aux/Full) had → x (No change)

⇒ main verb के रूप में आये word को change किया जाता है।

- He said to me, "I had a beautiful gift for you."
- = He told me that he had a beautiful gift for me.
- or, He told me that he had had a beautiful gift for me.

→ जब Reporting clause Past Tense में हो तो

Reported speech
in Direct speech

Reported speech
in Indirect speech

Present Indefinite → Past Indefinite
Present continuous → Past continuous
Present perfect Tense → Past perfect Tense
Present perfect cont. → Past perfect cont.
Past Indefinite Tense → Past perfect tense
Past continuous Tense → Past perfect conti.
Past perfect Tense → X
Past perfect contin. → X } (No change)
shall → should } (generally)
will → would }

- He said to me, "I shall help you if you help me."

- He told me that he would help me if I helped him.

- I said to him, "I shall help you if you help me."

- I told him that I should help him if he helped me.

may → might, can → could

1) might, could, must, would, ought

सामान्यतः नहीं बदलते हैं।

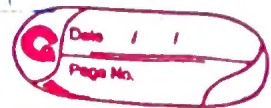
2) must से morality / duty का मतलब होता है तो must change नहीं होगा लेकिन

- The teacher said to the students, "we must be loyal to our country."

- The teacher told the students that they must be loyal to their country.

04 April 2024

Thursday



⇒ शुद्ध Reporting clause present tense / Future tense में रहे और Reported speech में must compulsion अब शुद्ध present tense में has to, has got to, have to, have got to का compulsion अब शुद्ध ~~future~~ future tense में shall have to, will have to

⇒ शुद्ध Reporting clause past tense में हो और Reported speech में must compulsion अब शुद्ध present → had to
future → would have to

⇒ Tense का change ment नहीं होता जब Reported clause General true के वाक्यों में Speech में

⇒ जो कि प्रोप्राउ (we) से पूरे माना जाती है और होता है तो भी change नहीं किया जाता है

⇒ Reporting clause past tense में होवे पर भी Reported speech में आये past indefinite tense या past continuous tense शुद्ध clause के रूप में आये है तो tense का change नहीं होता है

- He said to me, "I saw a beggar on the way while I was returning from school."

= He told me that he saw a beggar on the way while he was returning from school.

Past indefinite या past continuous tense शुद्ध अलग-अलग वाक्यों में भी clause के रूप में आये तो change नहीं होगा

- If Reporting clause 'past tense' में है और Reported speech में nearness Adjective/Adverb आया है तो इस Remote ness Adjective/Adverb में बदल दिया जाता है।
- If universal truth / General truth में जो nearness Adjective/Adverb in time or place आया है तो इसे नहीं बदला जाता है।
- Reporting clause past tense में है पर भी Reported clause speech में ~~Indefinite~~ Past Indefinite / Continuous tense clause है तो भी आया है तो tense नहीं change होता लेकिन nearness indicating Adj/Adv. ~~change होता है~~ remote ness Adjective/Adverb में change किये जाते हैं।

→ Compulsion (आवश्यकता) के sense -

Reporting clause	must (in compulsion)	Reported speech
Present/Future Tense	present की बात	has to / has got to / have (got) to
Present/Future Tense	future की बात	shall / will have to
Past tense	present की बात	had (got) to
Past Tense	future की बात	would have to

1. He tells me that he will help me if I help him.
2. She tells us that she will help us if we help her.
3. Ram tells Sita that he will help her if she helps him.
4. Radha tells Ganesh that she likes him because ~~for~~ he has always helped her.
5. Imran tells Razia that he wants to help her because she has always helped him.
6. I have told them that they should help me.
7. He tells me that he is my servant and I am his master.
8. She tells him that she is his servant and he is her master.
9. He tells me that this is his and that is mine.
10. She tells them that this is hers and that is theirs.
11. She tells me that she wanted to help me but she couldn't.
12. The workers tell the owner that he can't do without them.

13

1. The boys told the teacher that they needed ~~his~~^{his} help.
2. He told me^{his} that he was my neighbour.
3. She told me that she was ready to help me.
4. He told her that he helped her because she was a good girl.
5. Ram told Geeta that he was not going to help her.
6. He told me that he had no time for ~~you~~^{me}.
7. They told me that they had~~do~~ done everything for me.
8. You told her that you had not beaten her brother.
9. He told me that he had been waiting for me. two hours.
10. Meena told Ravi that he was her best friend.
11. He told them that he could help them if they didn't harm him.
12. The farmer told the little boy that he could live with him.
13. He told you that he ~~should~~^{would} help you.
14. Ravi told Beeta that he ~~should~~^{would} be helping her.
15. She ~~the she~~ said that she would be a nurse.
16. He told me that I should get success if I worked hard.
17. I told her ~~that~~ that if she helped me I should help her.

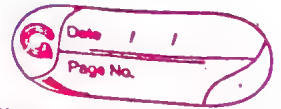
18. She told him that she ~~should~~ would be his guide.
19. He said that he could pass the examination.
20. The poor man told me that I should help them because they depended on me.
21. He told her that she would not be able to do ~~her~~ ~~his~~ his work.
22. She told them that she was their neighbour. So she would help them.
23. Mohan told me that since he didn't know me he could not help me.
24. The villagers told the saint that they would be very happy if he lived in ^{their} village.
25. He said that he had everything that he needed.
26. She told me that she didn't like me because I was not rich.

Exercise 76.

1. He told me that he had helped me.
2. She told him that she had given him her pen.
3. They told the girls that they had danced well.
4. I told him that I had been his neighbour.
5. The farmers told him that they had always been ready to help him.
6. My mother told my brothers that she had been making tea for ~~yet~~ them.

09-April-2024

Tuesday



7. He told them that he had been waiting for them.

8. They said that they had been struggling hard.

9. He said that he had to wait.

10. She said that she had no money at all.

11. They said that they ~~was~~ had been present.

12. He said that I had won the prize.

13. They told me that they had not done that.

14. She told her that she had nothing to do with her.

15. I told her that I had been playing with her.

16. She told me that they had been waiting for me.

17. He told me that the earth moves round the sun.

18. He said that when the cat ^{is} ~~was~~ away the mice will play.

19. The teacher said that labour never goes in vain.

20. He said that he got up in the morning.

21. Ram told me that he loved his country very much.

22. My father said that time and tide wait for no man.

23. He said that we are mortal.

24. She said that we can't escape death.

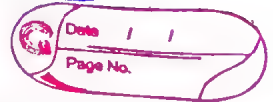
25. I said that Iron is more useful than gold.
26. He told me that he ~~known~~^{knew} what I ~~did~~^{had} done.
27. He said that he had been very polite and promised to do what he could for ~~us~~^{him} them.
28. She told me that ~~I did~~ she didn't know ~~what~~ what my mother ~~will~~^{would} say when she ~~finds~~^{found} her with me.

Exercise 77

1. He said that he wanted to stay there that morning.
2. She said that those flowers ~~is~~^{were} very beautiful.
3. They told her that they would see ~~you~~ her the following day / the next day.
4. He said that he was going ~~to~~ away the following day.
5. She told me that she couldn't give me money that day.
6. The boy told his mother that he would not go to school that day.
7. He said that his mother would come ~~the~~ in two days time.
8. I said that I ~~have~~ done it the previous day / the day before.
9. She said that she had written to him in two days before.
10. The farmer said that he had bought the hen the previous day / the day before and he was going to sell it the following day / the next day.

10-April-2024

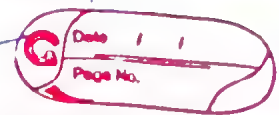
Wednesday



11. she told me that she couldn't meet me the previous night / the night before, because she ~~was~~ ^{had been} so busy.
12. she said that her husband had died the previous year / a year before.
13. Sita told me that she ~~to~~ had tried to do it the previous day / the day before but it couldn't be done because I ~~was absent~~ ^{had been absent}.
14. she said that she would join the office the ~~for~~ following week.
15. she said that she had ~~seen~~ seen a wild animal in the garden the day before / the previous day.
16. He said that he had been trying to do it the previous day / the day before.
17. The man said that he was intending to do it the following day.
18. He said that the previous day / the day before Ram and he had gone to the river.
19. He said that she had arrived the previous day / the day before and would go the following day / the next day.
20. she said that she couldn't go there that day because she was busy ~~the~~ that time, but she would go the following day / the next day.

12-April-2024

Friday



→ ~~सब~~ सामान्यतः This/these को remoteness के में बदलाकर प्रयोग: That/those किया जाता है लेकिन जब This/these का प्रयोग Adjective के रूप में इस प्रकार हुआ हो जिससे यह भाव निकले कि वह वस्तु का हमारे हाथ में या हमारे पास हो तो ऐसी स्थिति में ~~the~~ This/these को remoteness में नहीं बदलाकर Definite Article 'The' में बदल दिया जाता है।

- She said, "I bought this book for my son."

= She said that she had bought the book for her son.

- He said, "I found these books on your table."

= He said that he had found the books on my table.

= This/these का प्रयोग Demonstrative pronoun के रूप में हुआ हो और उससे ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि यह किसी noun के पहले आये हो चाहे वह Noun Expressed हो या न हो, तो ऐसी स्थिति में This को It में तथा these को they में case के अनुसार बदला जाता है।

- The ~~principle~~ principal said, "We shall discuss ~~the~~ this tomorrow."

= The principal said that they would discuss it the next day.

- He said, "I found this/these covered with dust."

= He said that he had found it/them covered with dust.

- He came with two empty bottles and said, "I found these beside your bed."
- = He came with two empty bottles and told me that he had found them beside my bed.

ये दो खाली बोतलें मेरी बिछोई के पास
bottles ko meri bichoi ke paas
expressed ki maine inhe -> they (them)

- The headmaster said to the students, "I will expel you from the school if you make mistake again."
- = The headmaster warned the student that he would expel him from the school if he made mistake again.
- The officer said, "You have misrepresented the fact."
- = The officer remarked that I had misrepresented the fact.
- The teacher said, "I do not find you working hard."
- = The teacher observed that he did not find me working ~~too~~ hard.
- He said to me, "I will help you in the exam hall if you give all your books to my brother."
- = He promised me that he would help me in the exam hall if I gave all my books to his brother.
- He said to me, "I am afraid that you will spoil your career."

13-April-2024

Saturday



= He was afraid that I would spoil my career.

- The boy said, "I hope to become a doctor."

= The boy hoped ~~that~~ to become a doctor.

= कभी-कभी Reporting clause की कुछ विशेषताएँ
Reported speech के साथ Inverted comma को भी
बुझा जाता है (खासकर object) | जिसे Indirect speech
में इस vocative case वाले noun के object की
जगह रखा जाता है।

- He said, "Mohan, you do not do your work well."

= He told Mohan that he did not do his work well.

- He said, "My friend, you do not take care of your health."

or He said to his friend, "You do not take care of your health."

= He told his friend that he did not take care of his health.

- He said to me, "I am busy. I cannot go to market."

= He told me that he was busy. He further added that he could not go to market.

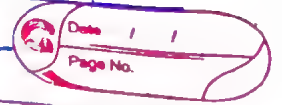
- He said, "My friend has come from city. He is at railway station. I am going to receive him."

= He said that his friend had come from city and that he was at railway station. He further added that he was going to receive him.

= O, well, so, okay, since, now, you know, you see, I see etc. यदि सम्बोधन के रूप में आते हैं तो इन्हें हटा दिया जाता है।

15-April-2024

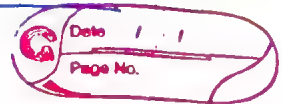
Monday



- The teacher said, "Well Mohan, I shall teach you English."
- = The teacher told Mohan that he would teach him English.
- The teacher said, "So, you have got a nice job."
- = The teacher ~~told~~ said that I had got a nice job.
- He said to me, "you know, I am not interested in the game."
- = He told me that he was not interested in the game.
- He said to me, "welcome."
- = He welcomed me.
- He said, "welcome my friend, I am very glad to see you."
- = He welcomed his friend and said that he was very glad to see him.
- He said to me, "Congrats/ congratulation."
- = He congratulated me.
- He said, "Congratulation my friend, you have earned ~~reps~~ reputation for country."
- = He congratulated his friend saying that he had earned reputation for country.
- He said to me, "Thanks / Thank you."
- = He thanked me.
- = welcom, congratulation या thanks जीने दिए
अन GR 20E ए verb बना दिया जाता है दा
यदि अन्य वाक्य आया है तो 3rd and said that
saying that से जोड़ा जाता है

19-April-2024

Friday



- She said, "Good morning children."
- = she bade children good morning.
- or, she bade good morning to children.
- He said, "Bye, friends."
- = He bade his friends bye.
- or, He bade bye to his friends.
- He said to me, "Happy Diwali."
- = He wished me happy Diwali.
- He said to his friend, "All the best."
- = He wished his friend all the best.
- He said to me, "Idiot."
- = He called me idiot.
- She said to me, "Stupid, you do nothing."
- = She called me stupid and said that I did nothing.
- The leader said, "Brothers and sisters, I will make this city ~~an~~ crimefree if you vote for me."
- = The leader ~~addressing~~ addressed the people as brothers and sisters and promised them that he would make the city crimefree if they voted for him.
- or, Addressing the people as ~~be~~ brothers and sisters the leader promised them that he would make that city crimefree if they voted for him.
- He said to me, "Friend, you do not take care of your health."
- = He addressed me as his friend and said that I did not take care of my health.

20-April-2024

Saturday



- He said to them, "Gentlemen, I thank you for your co-operation"
- = He addressed them as gentlemen and thanked them for their co-operation.
- He said to me, "Friend, you do not care for your health."
- = He addressed me as friend and said that I ~~do~~ did not care for my health.
- He said, "My friend, you do not care for your health."
- = He told his friend that he did not care for his health.

⇒ अगर कोई Noun vocative case में आये तो वह

* Term of address भी हो सकता है। जब Reporting clause का object दिखाया गया हो तो vocative case में Noun हमेशा Term of address होता है। object नहीं रहने पर यह देखा जाता है कि आया हुआ Noun vocative case में obj. है या term of address है।

⇒ Term of address के sense में यदि Reporting clause में object आया हो तो 'addressed' के बाद उस object को लिखेंगे लेकिन object न आया हो तो देखा जाता है कि term of address से किसका भाव व्यक्त होता है। तथा उसे addressed के बाद लिखा जाता है। इसके बाद us के term of address को लिखा जाता है और Reported speech में आये sentence को उसके भाव के अनुसार Indirect narration के word के से जोड़कर बना दिया जाता है।

⇒ Bid (आमंत्रित करना) — $\overset{V_1}{\text{Bade}}$ — $\overset{V_2}{\text{bidden}}$

⇒ Bid (गीलाम में बोली बोलना) — $\overset{V_1}{\text{Bid}}$ — $\overset{V_2}{\text{Bid}}$ — $\overset{V_3}{\text{Bid}}$

1. He says that he is my friend and I am his friend.
2. Sita will say ^{that} Everything, she has is mine.
3. She said that she had wanted to give me her handkerchief.
4. They told Sita that ~~we~~ they would help her in case nobody came to help ~~me~~ her.
5. She said that she could never forget me.
6. He said that ~~stay~~ he ~~should~~ come again the next day / the following day.
7. The teacher told Mohan that what he ~~do~~ did ~~did is not~~ was not good.
8. He said that ~~with~~ he would punish ~~me~~ ~~th~~ that day.
9. She ~~said~~ told Radha that she would be awarded for the bravery ~~you~~ ~~her~~ she had shown today. ^{that day}.
10. He told Radha that she was his life.
11. He said that many people were not happy over the progress of India.
12. The leader addressed ~~as~~ ~~poor~~ friend the people as dear friend and said that he couldn't do without their help.
13. He addressed the people as brothers and sisters and said that he knew very well that they had done everything for ~~me~~ him that they could.
14. He addressed the king as ~~my~~ ^{his} lord and prayed ~~and~~ that he was a very poor man and need his help.

or, He prayed to the king that he was a very poor man and need his help.



15. she addressed told his sons that they would never forget that unity is strength.

He ~~old~~ advised / persuaded his sons that they would never forget that unity is strength.

- The teacher said, "Mohan, do you get up at 6 am?"

= The teacher asked Mohan if he got up at 6 am

= Reported speech में (Yes/No, Question) Interrogative sentence के रूपांतर

1. Reporting verb को asked, inquired of, Enquired का प्रयोग करके बदल देते हैं।

2. जब Reporting clause में object आया हो तो 'inquired of' को होगा लेकिन object रहे या न रहे दोनों रिक्तियों में asked का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

3. Enquired का भी प्रयोग obj के उपस्थिति में किया जाता है लेकिन कभी-कभी इसका बिना प्रयोग बिना obj के भी किया जाता है जो उचित नहीं है।

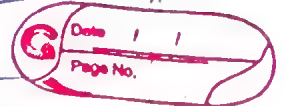
4. conjunction के रूप में that के जगह if/whether का प्रयोग किया जाता है। तब Interrogative sentence को Assertive में बदलकर उसका tense change होता है।

5. Affirmative Assertive बनाने के लिए sentence के subject के पहले aux. भाय Verb को Sub. के बाद रख देते हैं। लेकिन Do, did, Does ऐसे के पर जो Sub. के बाद नहीं रखा जाता है, वही उदाहरण दिया जाता है।

6. अगर Reported speech में डॉक्टर, सुपरी, सि. मायडाम हो तो उसे सदा Reporting clause में object के बाद या Sub. के बाद भी respectfully का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

24 April 2024

Wednesday



→ The Reported speech में जो 2016 में ही
Dear / Darling जैसे शब्द आते हैं वो रिपोर्टिंग
clause में Affectionately कहते
हैं।

- He said to the teacher, "May I take my note book, Sir?"

- He asked the teacher respectfully if he ~~made~~ might take his note book.

- He said to me, "Do you help your friend?"

- I said, "yes."

- I said, "yes, I do." → comment tag

- He ~~rep~~ asked me if I helped my friend?

- I replied in the affirmative. affirmative

or, I said that I did. - replied in the affirmative.

- replied in the negative.

- He said to me, "Do you help your friend?"

- I said, "No."

- I said, "No, I don't."

- He asked me if I helped my friend?

- I replied in the negative

or, I said that I didn't.

- He said to me, "you want to play chess, don't you?"

ie, He said to me, "Do you not want to play chess?"

- He asked me if I did ~~or~~ not want to play chess.

- I said to him, "your friend does not help you, does he?"

ie, I said to him, "Does your friend help you?"

= I asked him if his friend helped him.

→ उद्गीत वृत्ति Reported speech में Question tag भी जाता है। इसमें Question tag को ही पूछा जाता है।
जिसमें जाता है। इसमें Indirect Narration आता है।

Exercise 79

1. He asked me if I was poor.
2. She asked me if she was not helpful to me.
3. She asked me if I had ^{been} busy.
4. He asked her if he had ~~been~~ not been helping her.
5. Ram asked me if ~~I~~ ^{that} I was going ~~today~~.
6. The boy asked his mother if she had sweets for him.
7. He asked his friend if he had vexed him.
8. He asked the farmers if they had enough money to buy sweets.
9. He asked me ~~that~~ if ~~he~~ had not gone there.
10. The girl asked him if he could break ~~the~~ lock.
11. He asked me if I should do that / it.
12. He asked me if I had written the letter.
13. He enquired his mother if she would give him money.
14. He enquired of me if I ~~should~~ ^{would} not go to Patna.
15. He enquired of her if she would have time to play.
16. He enquired her if she ~~knows~~ knew his father.

think → thought
v₁ v₂

25-April-2024

Thursday



17. He asked me if I did not play football.
18. She asked if he helped me.
19. They asked me I had ~~read~~ not to whether
Ravi did not read in my school.
20. He asked if he had come.
21. She inquired of me if I had not liked
her sister.
22. He enquired the boys if they had not
made a noise in the class.
23. He inquired of me if I knew that ~~to~~
the shoes I was wearing wasn't a pair.
24. He inquired of her if she thought it
might rain that day. ~~thought~~
25. She enquired me if I was sorry for
what I had ~~been~~ done.
26. He asked me if I knew the person I was
living with ~~was~~ had been a thief.
27. He asked me if I could tell ~~me~~ him
why he had given up his study.
28. Ali asked if I knew what his name was.
29. She asked me if I thought she would help me.
30. He asked me if it was clear to me.

⇒ 30% Reported speech में Interrogative sentence
yes/no question तब ही Indirect speech में
कहे जाय Interrogative sentence को
Direct Question में Indirect question में कहे
जाय वगैरह

⇒ Question word की Interrogative sentence को
Indirect Narration में कहे को जो conjunction
if/whether को प्रयोग नहीं होता

26-April-2024

Friday



- She said to me, "Who helps you in the examination?"
- = She asked me who helped me in the examination.
- He said, "Does she take you to school?"
- = He asked me if she takes me to school.
- He said, "Whom does she take to school?"
- = He asked whom she took to school.
- He said to me, "Which student do you not like?"
- = He asked me which student I did not like.
- He said to me, "With whom were you running there?"
- = He asked me with whom I had been running there.

= yes/no type के Question (Interrogative sentence) को Indirect Question नहीं होती है।

= Interrogative sentence, जिसमें Question word + Noun subject को काम करता है, को Indirect Question भी same होती है। दूसरी Interrogative sentence के शीर्ष में Question mark को हटाकर full stop का प्रयोग कर दिया जाता है।

= Interrogative sentence, जिसमें Question word + Noun subject को काम न करे, को Indirect Question बनाने के लिए subject के पहले पहले H20 और Aux. verb को subject के बाद कर दिया जाता है। जिसमें Do/Does/Did रहने पर केवल Do/does/Did को हटाकर verb को काम में लाया जाता है। लेकिन अगर sentence negative हो तो Do/Does/Did को हटाया नहीं जाता है।

1. He asked me where why I vexed him.
2. He asked me why I did not do as he command.
3. She asked what Ram did.
4. He asked why he did not respect me.
5. He asked his brothers why they had ~~g-been~~ gone there.
6. I inquired of my friends why they had appeared at the examination.
7. The boys inquired of the old woman why ~~were~~ she ~~were~~ ^{was} sad.
8. The teacher asked us why we ~~were~~ had been absent.
9. He asked Mohan what he was interested in.
10. She asked when my mother ~~were~~ was coming.
11. Ali asked me how I had been preparing for the examination.
12. She inquired of me why I had no time for her.
13. She enquired me why I had wanted to meet ~~on~~ her father.
14. She asked her when he had done the job.
15. He inquired of her when she ~~will~~ would give him her notebook.
16. He inquired of travellers ~~was~~ what he could do for them.
17. He asked me why he ~~&~~ would help me.
18. He enquired me what my father's name was.

19. She asked what ~~is~~ my mother was.
20. They asked me who I was and what I wanted.
21. He asked me who ~~I~~ disturbed me.
22. She asked who could cheat her.
23. They asked me who was helping me.
24. He asked who had killed my dog.
25. She asked how many girls were dancing that night.
26. He ~~ask~~ asked me how ~~many~~ much money I could give him for the service he had done to me.
27. He enquired me how many cows I had.
28. They asked ~~me~~ who would save them.
29. She inquired of me whose car I had borrow the previous night.
30. I asked her why she thought it might be dangerous.
31. ~~The~~ The doctor asked me how many sleeping pills I had taken.
32. He asked why he ~~should~~ should help me when I ~~do~~ didn't care for him.
33. He asked which team had won the match.
34. He asked the stranger what he was and where he was coming from.
35. He asked in which country I lived.
36. He asked me which country I lived in.
37. He inquired of me what I should do.
38. He asked what would save ~~us~~ them.
39. He inquired of me what was wrong with it.
40. He asked what the main problem ^{was} there.

40. He asked what that was.
41. He asked what had happened.

Exercise 81

1. He told me that the time had come when I had to show my strength.
2. ~~He told her that she had gone to know why she had not gone there.~~
2. He told her that he wanted to know why she had not gone there.
3. The teacher asked me what had made me do it.
4. The man asked what would happen if the strike continues.
5. He told me that I could keep that one if ~~you like~~ I liked.
6. The teacher said that he would prove then that the earth moves round the sun.
7. The child asked what it matter if he didn't go to school that day.
8. He said that it might rain the following day / the next day.
9. She asked me where I had gone the day ~~prior~~ before / the previous day.
10. He asked me whether/if I had met her two days before.
11. He told me that he knew he had been a robber.
12. The teacher said that Labour never goes in vain.

13. He said that a drowning man will catch at a straw.
14. He said that that was his horse and if he didn't prove it in a few hours he ~~should~~^{would} give up his claim.
15. ~~He said told himself that finding no remedy~~
Finding no remedy, he ~~said~~ told himself that it was better to die than to live in such misery as he was compelled to suffer from a master who treated ~~me~~ him and had always treated him so unkindly.
16. The teacher told me that he had told me before that when he was speaking, I ~~should~~ be silent.
17. He ~~asked~~ if he would go to the theatre.
18. She asked if she would open the gate.
19. She asked me if I should help her. I ~~said~~
~~yes~~ I replied in the affirmative.
20. He asked me if I was ill.
I replied in the negative. / I said that I was ^{not}.
21. He asked if I had read the book.
I replied in the affirmative.
22. He asked her if she had slept well the previous night.
she replied in the negative.
23. He asked me if I went there everyday.
I replied in the affirmative.

- ⇒ ~~यह~~ ~~है~~ optative sentence को मुख्य पहचान होता है कि शुरू में 'may' तथा अंतिम में, Sign of Exclamation (!) का प्रयोग हुआ होता है। लेकिन किया save/ bless/ curse के रहने पर may को हटाया भी जा सकता है।
- ⇒ Optative sentence से कामना, इच्छा, दुआ, बुराई, प्रार्थना आदि का भाव का बोध होता है।
- ⇒ Indirect बनाने के लिए अगर ~~sentence~~ optative sentence में may को प्रयोग नहीं हुआ हो तो भी Indirect speech में might आदि का प्रयोग किया जाता है तथा verb को सर्व/तत्त्व को भाव के अनुसार wished/ prayed/ blessed/ cursed में बदल दिया जाता है। तथा conjunction 'that' का प्रयोग किया जाता है और अंतिम में (!) को हटाकर full stop लगाया जाता है।
- ⇒ wished/ prayed के बाद object रहने पर भी नहीं लिखा जाता है, हटा दिया जाता है।
- ⇒ Indirect बनते समय optative sentence को ~~Assertive~~ Affirmative sentence में बदल दिया जाता है।
- ⇒ 'may you live long!' अगर दोते को कहा जा रहा हो वहाँ bless का अर्थ होता है। तथा अगर अपने से बड़े को कहा जा रहा हो वहाँ wish का भाव आता है।

- He said to his son, "May you live long!"
- = He blessed his son that he might live long.
- They said, "May our p.m. live long!"
- = They wished that their p.m. might live long.
- He said to his friend, "May you get grand success!"
- = He wished that his friend might get grand success.
- The old man said to me, "May God help you!"
- = The old man prayed that God might help me.
- or The old man prayed to God that He might help me.
- She said to me, "May you die of Cholera!"
- = She cursed me that I might die of cholera.
- They said, "Long live our friendship!"
- = They wished that their friendship might live long.

long live our friendship!

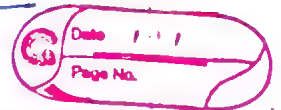
= May our friendship live long!

Exercise 85

1. He wished that I might get success.
2. The mother blessed her son that God might bless him.
3. He wished that she might succeed.

03-05-2024

Friday



4. ~~He wished to God that~~
He prayed that God might save the king
5. They wished that their friendship might live long.
6. The people ~~wished~~ / prayed that the king might live long.
7. The woman cursed that I might die of cholera.
8. The priest ^{blessed me} wished that I might be happy.
9. The labourers wished that ~~our~~ their unity might live long.
10. He prayed that ~~the~~ God might pardon the sinner.
11. My father prayed to God that He might help me.
12. He cursed that I might die.
13. The hermit blessed ~~that~~ ^{to me} that I might be blessed with a son.
14. We wished that the soul of Gandhiji might get peace in the heaven.
15. He prayed that Heaven might have pity on him.
16. He prayed that God might bless all who loved their followmen.
17. He ~~blessed~~ wished the the chief minister might live long.
18. He blessed / wished that I might live long.

Imperative sentence

- ⇒ Imperative sentence में आज्ञा भरा होता है।
- ⇒ Reported speech में Imperative sentence के होने पर उसके भाव (sense) के आधार पर reporting verb 'said/told' की जगह: ordered/ commanded/ bade में बदला जाता है।
- ⇒ ordered/ commanded/ bade के बाद object देना जरूरी होता है जबकि object के पहले 'to' नहीं होता है।

- The teacher said to the class, "Stand up!"

= The teacher ordered the class to stand up.

- The king said to his commander-in-chief, "Crush the rebellion."

= The king commanded his commander in chief to crush the rebellion.

- He said to his friend, "Put it upon the table."

= He said to his servant, "Don't open the main door after the sunset."

⇒ He bade his friend to put it upon the table.

⇒ He ~~advised~~ ~~ordered~~ ordered his servant not to open the main door after the sunset.

⇒ यदि Imperative sentence negative हो तो Indirect speech में Infinitive negative होता है। (Not + to + V₁)

⇒ Conjunction 'that' का प्रयोग नहीं होता।

⇒ Direct speech में Reporting verb के बाद object रहता न रहे, Indirect speech में Reporting verb के बाद object अवश्य दिया जाता है।

- The teacher said, "Solve the question without any loss of time."
- = The teacher ordered the question to be solved without any loss of time.
- "Do it at once", said he.
- = He ordered it to be done at once.

⇒ जब कोई Imperative sentence 'order' के sense में आया हो और Reporting verb का object उपस्थित हो तो उसे सामान्य Infinitive से बनाया जाता है लेकिन जब Reporting verb का object न आया हो तो Infinitive के Transitive verb होने पर उसे passive voice में change कर दिया जाता है।

⇒ निवेदन/प्रार्थना का sense रहने पर suitable verb में जैसे - Requested, prayed, begged, implored, entreated, solicited (with object) में बदल दिया जाता है।

⇒ Pray के बाद to + obj. का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

- He said to his friend, "Kindly help me."
- = He requested his friend to help him.
- He said to them, "Please don't play cricket here."
- = He requested them not to play cricket there.

- They said to me, "Don't punish us."

= They begged me not to punish them.

⇒ Imperative sentence में जब 'kindly / please' रहता है तो इससे सामान्यतः Request का sense आता है। जिसे Indirect speech में हटा दिया जाता है।

→ जहाँ Imperative sentence से भाव clear नहीं होता है वहाँ asked / told का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।



- She said to her husband, "Forgive the boy his first fault."
- = She implored her husband to forgive the boy his first fault.
- "Be merciful to me, O Lord" said he, "for I am a sinner."
- = He prayed to lord to be merciful to him for he was a sinner.
- The servant said to his owner, "Please allow me to go home in puja holidays."
- = The servant extreated his owner to allow him to go home in puja holidays.
- The teacher said to me, "Stand on the bench."
- = The teacher ordered me to stand on the bench.
- She said to me, "Please help me."
- = She requested me to help her.

Exercise 82.

1. He ordered me to go there.
2. The commander commanded his men to fight well.
3. The old man ordered his servant to close the door.
4. He requested her to help him.
5. He requested me to give him my bicycle.
6. She requested me to give her some money.
7. The doctor advised me to take care of my health.

8. Ram ordered me to do it at once
9. I ordered my servant to go to market.
10. The saint persuaded me to believe in God.
11. The teacher

→ ~~WR Reporting speech~~ Reported speech में निवेदन की 'sense' मिले पर Reporting verb की Requested, prayed, begged, implored, entreated, solicited etc में देना पड़ता है।

- He said to his friend, "Kindly help me."
- = He requested his friend to help him.
- She said to them, "Please don't play cricket here."
- = She requested them not to play cricket there.
- They said to me, "Don't punish us."
- = they begged me not to punish them.
- She said to her husband, "Forgive the boy his first fault."
- = She implored her husband to forgive the boy his first fault.
- "Be merciful to me, O Lord" said he, "for I am a sinner."
- = He prayed to Lord to be merciful to him for he was a sinner.
- The servant said to his owner, "Please allow me to go home in puja holidays."
- = The servant entreated his owner to allow him to go home in puja holidays.

polite requests —→ implored
—→ entreated

- = इन सभी के बाद object को डालना अनिवार्य है।
- 1) prayed के बाद 'to' लगाकर object लिखा जायेगा।

→ समीह या सुझाव का सेंस देने के advised, Exhorted, persuaded, forbade, urged-etc के Reporting verb भीत के अगुआर बतायी जाते।

- The doctor said to my friend, "Walk in the morning to stay healthy."
- = The doctor advised my friend to walk in the morning to stay healthy.
- The teacher said to me, "Don't waste your time."
- = The teacher advised me not to waste my time.
- or, The teacher forbade me to waste my time.
- She said to me, "Never tell a lie in your life."
- = She advised me never to tell a lie in my life.
- Gandhi Jee said to his countrymen, "Fight the evils of castism."
- = Gandhi Jee exhorted his countrymen to fight the evils of castism.
- The old man said to his erring son, "Follow the footsteps of Gandhi Jee."
- = The old man persuaded his erring son to follow the footsteps of Gandhi Jee.
- The teacher said, "Be quiet, children and listen to my word."
- = The teacher urged the children to be quiet and listen to his words.

V₁ V₂ V₃
forbid - forbade - forbidden
(मना करना)

08-May-2024
Wednesday

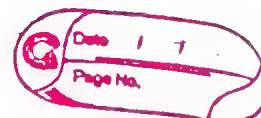


- ⇒ object देना अनिवार्य है।
- ⇒ (forbid)_{V₁} = (forbade)_{V₂} : Negative sense
- ⇒ ~~never~~ Imperative sentence में Never के आने से हमेशा advise का भाव निकलता है। तब उसके Negative sense होने के बावजूद भी, इसे ~~forbade~~ में नहीं आया जाएगा।
- ⇒ exhorted ⇒ प्रोत्साहित / प्रेरित का भाव,
- ⇒ persuaded ⇒ समझाने का भाव,
- ⇒ urged = हथकड़ा आग्रह / निवेदन का भाव
- ⇒ जब Reported speech में Imperative sentence Question tag के रूप में आया हो तो Reporting clause को सामान्यतः ~~asked~~ (said) को request में बदल दिया जाता है। और Question tag को Indirect बना दिया जाता है।
- ⇒ जब Reported speech में Imperative sentence Emphatic के रूप में आये तो उसके भाव के अनुसार बदला जाता है। भाव clear न होने पर asked में बदला जाता है। Emphatic के DO को हटा दिया जाता है।

Exercise 83

1. The teacher advised me to work hard if I wanted to succeed.
2. The teacher ordered ~~me~~ to us to show him the work that we ~~have~~ had done.
3. The farmer ordered his wife not to ask so many curious questions.
4. The captain of the team encouraged the players to try to win.
5. The teacher ordered the boys to read ~~the~~ lessons well.
their

09-May-2024
Thursday



6. Titania requested Bottom to come and to sit with ~~him~~ her on the bed of flowers.
7. ~~Ham~~ ^{asked/told} ordered ~~advised~~ the boys to depend on what he said.
8. The teacher ~~ordered~~ ^{urged us} the ~~students~~ to not to make a noise when he was in the class.
9. Ranjan requested his friend to lend him his pencil.
10. The princess ~~requested~~ requested me to claim myself.
11. He forbade me to ask so ~~man~~ many questions. ^{asked}
12. He ~~ordered~~ them to stop that horrible noise.
13. She ~~ordered~~ ^{advised} me to try my luck elsewhere.
14. He ~~requested~~ ^{ordered/asked} his daughter to take his ~~gold~~ golden jug, and to fetch him some water from the well.
15. He requested me to remember what he had told me.
16. The judge ordered him to call the first witness.
17. Rajendra ordered Anil to bring them ~~here~~ there quickly.
18. She ordered the maid to go and send off that letter.

19. The teacher forbade me to sleep late and to miss the train.
20. The teacher ordered the students to keep the books in ~~your~~ ^{their} bags.
21. He ordered the servants to take ~~his~~ ^{their} things and to be gone.
22. The driver requested the passenger to hurry up.
23. The teacher forbade ~~to use~~ them to waste their time.
24. The teacher advised / persuaded them not to waste their time.
25. He advised her to look before she leaped.
26. He warned me not to believe everything. I learned.
27. I warned John not to touch ~~that~~ ^{the} wire switch.
28. She asked us to do whatever we liked.
29. She told me to read it for myself if I didn't believe what ~~she~~ ^{she} said was correct.
30. She ~~ordered~~ ^{warned} me to remember to switch off when I had finished.
31. ~~She remembered me to switch off when I had finished.~~
32. He ~~ordered~~ ^{asked} me to help her the time I feel she was in need.
33. I forbade him to drive so fast when the road ~~is~~ ^{was} busy.
34. My mother ordered me to stand by the window and tell me if anyone ~~goes~~ ^{went} into the house opposite.

Imperative sentence with 'let'

- He said to the boy, "Let us go to city to watch the cinema."

= He proposed to the boys ^{that} they should go to city to watch the cinema.

⇒ जब Imperative sentence 'let' के साथ आता है तो 'Let us' से 'सुझाव / सलाह' का भाव आता है जिसके लिए suggested / proposed को प्रयोग Reporting verb के रूप में किया जाता है।

⇒ 'let' को छोड़कर conjunction 'that' को प्रयोग करते हैं वहाँ us को they में बदलकर model verb 'should / might' को प्रयोग किया जाता है।

⇒ Let us वाला Imperative sentence आया हो और Reporting clause का sub. या obj. में से कोई भी 1st person को कोई pronoun रहता है तो let के बाद वाले 'us' को बदल 'we' में बदला जाता है।
⇒ suggested के बाद 'to' होता भी जा सकता है।

- The boys said to me, "Let us dance together."

= The boys suggested to me, that we should dance together.

- I said to them, "Let us do something for our country."

= I proposed to them that we should do something for our country.

- He said to the principal, "Let me appear at Board Exam."

= He requested the principal that he might be ~~appear~~ allowed to appear at board exam.

* - The officer said to the peon, "let ~~us~~ the gentleman come in."

= The officer ordered the peon ~~that~~ that the gentleman might be permitted to come in.

→ जब let us के अलावा let him, let them, let her, let Ram etc Imperative के sentence होते हैं तो इससे 'अनुमति' का भाव होता है। let + obj. (except 'us')

→ इस तरह के sentence को Indirect Narration बनाने समय object के रहने पर उसके sense के अनुसार (आधिकार request) के अनुसार reporting clause के verb को बदल दिया जाता है।

→ let के बाद object को Nominative case में बदलकर conjunction 'that' के बाद रखा दिया जाता है जिसका रूप ~~बदल~~ बदल सकता है जिसके बाद might be permitted to / might be allowed to का प्रयोग कर लाया जाता है।

* - The SDO said to the peon, "let her come in."

= The SDO ordered the peon to let her come in.

- she said, "let me be his personal secretary."

= she wished that she should be his personal secretary.

- He said to me, "let him come then we shall see him."

= He told me that they would see him if he might come.

11-May-2024
Saturday



- She said to me, "Let the rain fall as heavily as ever, we shall go."
- = she told me that they would go however heavily the rain might fall.

- => Reporting clause में object वाले Imperative sentence को (*) देने से बनाया जाता है।
- = बिना object वाले Imperative sentence से ज्यादा wished को भाव होता है जिससे Reporting verb को wished में बदलकर let के obj. को लेकर should में बना दिया जाता है।
- => कभी-कभी 'let' वाले Imperative sentence clause के रूप में आ जाता है। जिस तरह समय Reporting cl. verb को सामान्य verb 'asked/told' में बदलकर that conjunction के अग्रे sub. देकर बनाया जाता है। जिसमें sentence के अंत में Demand के अनुसार suitable condition Indication conjunction को प्रयोग करके बनाया जाता है जैसे if, however, till, etc. शर्त या कल्पना को भी दे सकते हैं।

Exercise 84

- 1. He ^{requested} asked me to lend him my pen.
- 2. He asked me to shut the door.
- 3. He requested her to make tea for him.
- 4. He proposed that ~~we~~ they should start the work.
- 5. Mrs Gandhi always suggested that we should work for the country day and night.

6. Jack proposed to Jill that ~~we~~ ^{they} should go to play.
7. He proposed ~~me~~ that we should sing together.
8. I proposed to him that we should go for a picnic.
9. He suggested to me that we should stop then and finish it later.
10. He wished that he should catch the train.
11. He wished that he should stay there.
12. He wished that he should rest in peace.
13. She wished that she should go out.
14. He requested his father ~~that~~ to let me watch T.V. that he might be allowed to watch.
15. He requested his mother to let me play here. that
16. God

God wished that there should be light and

17. The hare proposed to the tortoise that they should run a race.
18. He suggested that they should stay there till the storm.
19. He suggested to them that they should have a rest for a while.
20. He suggested to me that we should leave the matter till the next day.

Exclamatory sentence

वैसा sentence जिनसे खुशी, गम, विषाद, आश्चर्य, क्रोध, घृणा आदि भाव होता है, Exclamatory sentence कहलाता है। यह दो प्रकार का हो सकता है - (i) जिसमें Exclamatory word काया हो।
(ii) जिसमें क्िया Exclamatory word के भाव प्रकट हो।

- Alas! she is no more. (तह नहीं रही)
- How beautiful this car is!

यह सहा याद रखें कि Indirect speech में Exclamatory word का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता है। (विस्मयादिबोधक शब्द) उन्हे छोड़ देना चाहिए।
कहिा कहिा या किरनी Qualifier adverb या Adverbial phrase के द्वारा सुचित कर देना चाहिए।

- She said, "How beautiful the sunset is!"
- = She exclaimed with joy that the sunset was very beautiful.
- He said, "Hurrah! I have won the match!"
- = He exclaimed with delight that he had won the match.
- He said, "Alas! Pt. Nehru is no more."
- = He exclaimed with grief that Pt. Nehru was no more.
- He said, "Look out! there is a snake behind you."
- = He shouted to warn me and said that there was a snake behind me.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि वक्ता का भाव Exclamation का भाव का है।

व्यक्त करता है। दूसरे प्रकार के वाक्यों को Indirect speech में बदलते समय मूल वाक्य के किसी भी शब्द को बिना किसी कारण के बदला नहीं जाता है। लेकिन Exclamatory sentence में वास्तविक विस्मय (Actual exclamation) को कभी-भी जैसा का तैसा व्यक्त नहीं किया जाता है।

Note:- Reported speech के exclamatory sentence में ऐसे शब्द जिन्हें छोड़ दिया गया हो, परन्तु उनका अर्थ स्पष्ट हो, ऐसे शब्दों को Indirect speech बनते समय प्रकट कर देना चाहिए। ऐसे omissions मुख्य रूप से exclamatory sentence में पाए जाते हैं।

- He said, "your money or your life, lady!"
- The lady said, "Oh!"
- He said that she must pay him money or he would kill her.
- She cried in terror to hear this.

→ Exclamatory sentence को Direct speech से Indirect speech में बदलते समय निम्नलिखित नियमों पर ध्यान दें -

Rule No. 1:- Exclamatory sentence को Assertive sentence में बदल दिया जाता है। साव्य ही conjunction के रूप में that का प्रयोग कर सभी चिन्हों के साथ अंग of exclamation को भी हटा दिया जाता है और वाक्य के अंत में full stop दे दिया जाता है।

Rule No. 2:- वाक्य से निकलने वाले भाव के अनुसार Reporting verb 'said' या 'तब' को निम्न तरीके से बदलते हैं। -

- A. यदि वाक्य में खुशी या प्रशंसा का भाव प्रकट हो तो Reporting verb 'said / told' को exclaimed with joy, exclaimed with delight या exclaimed happily में बदल दिया जाता है।
- B. यदि वाक्य में दुःख, गम या विषाद का भाव प्रकट हो तो Reporting verb 'said' या 'told' को exclaimed with sorrow, exclaimed with ^{grief} या exclaimed ~~with~~ sadly में बदल दिया जाता है।
- C. यदि वाक्य में किसी की तारीफ या तारीफा कि गई हो तो किसी स्थिति में Reporting verb 'said / told' को praised, Applauded, Admired या Exclaimed with ~~surprise~~ Applause में बदलकर उसके बाद and said या told + obj. का संयोग करें।
- D. यदि वाक्य से आश्चर्य का भाव प्रकट हो, तो Reporting verb 'said / told' को exclaimed with surprised, exclaimed with wonder या exclaimed with astonishment में बदल दिया जाता है।
- E. यदि वाक्य से क्रोध या आवेश का भाव प्रकट हो तो Reporting verb 'said / told' को exclaimed with anger में बदल दिया जाता है।
- F. यदि वाक्य से नफरत या घृणा का भाव प्रकट हो तो Reporting verb 'said / told' को exclaimed with contempt या exclaimed with disgust में बदल दिया जाता है।
- G. यदि वाक्य से किसी अन्य तरह का भाव प्रकट हो तो ऐसी हालत में Reporting verb 'said / told' को उसके समानार्थक जैसी क्रियाएँ - cried, declared, bade, shouted, warned, wished etc में बदल दिया जाता है।

Rule No. 3. Reported speech में प्रयुक्त exclamatory sentence में what, how और who का प्रयोग अधिकतर दिखाने के अर्थ में किया जाता है तो Indirect speech बनाने समय उन्हें हटा दिया जाता है और उनके स्थान पर क्रमशः very, great, greatly, very much, very great, excellent, extraordinary इत्यादि और none, ~~none~~ No one या No body का प्रयोग किया जाता है। what और how के बाद कोई Noun रहे तो Break की और Adjective रहे तो very का प्रयोग किया जाता है। None, ~~none~~ No one या No body का प्रयोग केवल who के जगह पर किया जाता है।

Rule No. 4:- Reported speech में प्रयुक्त exclamatory sentence में आये Hurrah और Ha से खुशी या प्रसन्नता, Ah और Alas से दुख या विचार विषाद, Bravo और well done से सावासी, Mark के स्थान, oh और what से आश्चर्य और fie - fie - fie! से नफरत या धृष्टता का भाव प्रकट होता है। कभी-कभी oh! से भी दुख या दर्द का भाव प्रकट होता है। अतः Indirect speech बनाने समय इनके स्थान पर क्रमशः joy, sorrow, Approval, Attention, surprise और disgust का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Rule No. 5:- Person, Tense और जैसे वैसे परिवर्तन Assertive sentence की तरह ही होते हैं।

- The captain said to his soldiers, "Bravo! well done."

= The captain praised his soldiers and said that they had done well.

16 May 2024

Thursday

Date / /
Page No.

- The beggar said, "Oh! I am dying of hunger."
- = The ~~hun~~ beggar cried in agony and said that he was dying of hunger.
- She said, "How beautiful the sunset is!"
- = she exclaimed with joy that the sunset was very beautiful.
- He said, "What an idea!"
- He exclaimed with joy / surprise that it was an excellent idea.
- He said, "What a fool!"
- = He exclaimed with surprise that I/He was a great fool.
- He said, "Who can say that this will happen!"
- = He exclaimed ~~with~~ that none could say that that would happen.
- He said, "Oh that I ~~be~~ were a child again!"
- = He wished that he had been a child again.

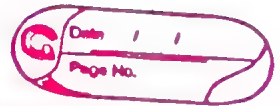
He said, "Fie! Fie! Fie! you mean fellow, you have cheated your parents."

- = He called me a mean fellow and exclaimed with disgust that I had cheated my parents.

हि! हि! हि! रे निच व्यक्ति तुमने अपने
माता- पिता को ठग लिया है।

17-May-2024

Friday



- He said, "Oh! enough."
- = He exclaimed with contempt and said that it was enough.
- She said to me, "fool! Liar!"
- = She called me a fool and a liar.

Exercise - 86.

1. He exclaimed with sorrow that he was undone.
2. She exclaimed with sorrow that she was ruined. cried in pain and said that
3. She ~~exclaimed with grief~~ cried in pain and said that she had cut her finger.
4. They exclaimed with a joy that their friend had come from America.
5. They exclaimed ~~happily~~ happily they had won the match.
6. They exclaimed with praised ~~to~~ me/us and said that I/we had done well.
7. He exclaimed with delight that it was a good song. very sweet song.
8. Sonu exclaimed with joy that it was a great very beautiful sight.
9. He exclaimed with ~~a~~ joy that she sang ~~so~~ very ~~much~~ sweetly.
10. He exclaimed with wonder that the night was very dark.
11. She exclaimed with joy that it is a great ~~beautiful~~ place.
12. Ram exclaimed with surprised that he was a great fool.

I ~~was~~ wicked enough to
throw stones.

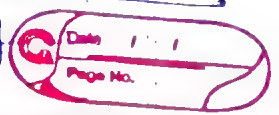
13. He exclaimed with surprise that the man ~~was~~ ^{is} a ~~very~~ ^{excellent} piece of work.
14. she exclaimed with surprise that it was a very horrible place.
15. He exclaimed with surprise/~~that~~ ^{sorrow} and told me that ~~it was~~ ^{it was} very wicked of ~~you~~ me to throw stones.
16. They exclaimed happily that the king was very kind.
17. He exclaimed with joy that he had got a prize.
18. He exclaimed with ~~sorrow~~ ^{regret} that he was a great foolish.
19. He exclaimed ~~saidly~~ ^{with regret} that he had been great foolish.
20. she exclaimed with joy and told her friends that it was a beautiful flower.
21. He exclaimed with joy that he was very happy ~~now~~ then.

Exercise-87

1. He thanked me.
2. He bade his friends ~~and said that~~ good bye.
3. He addressed his friends as good bye.
4. He welcomed me.
5. He bade/^{wish} me ~~that~~ Good morning.
6. He wished me all the best.
7. He congratulated me.

18-May-2024

Saturday



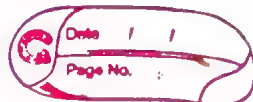
7. She called me ~~that you~~ a foolish boy.
8. He exclaimed with surprise that it was a ~~very~~ great folly.
9. They exclaimed with surprise that it was a great fall. ^{contempt}
10. He ~~exclaimed~~ with ~~surprise~~ that it was ~~very enough~~ enough.
11. He exclaimed with sorrow that he had made a great mistake. / very great mistake
12. The teacher ordered the boy to stand up on the bench.
13. He exclaimed with surprise¹⁰⁴ that it was an excellent idea.
14. He called me a fool and a liar.
15. He wished me Happy Diwali.
16. He exclaimed with contempt and said that it was enough.

Practice

- * Turn the following into indirect speech.
1. She said, "I must reach home before it gets dark."
= She said that she ~~would have~~ had to reach home before it got dark.
2. He said to me, "You ~~do~~ need not get wait here."
He told me that I need not wait ~~there~~ here.
3. I said to him, "Will you have some more milk?"
"No, thank you", he said.

20-May-2024

Monday



1. He asked him if he would have some more milk.
He replied in negative and thanked me.

4. The teacher said, "You must be punctual!"
The teacher said that I must be punctual.

5. She said, "God Good Good! this is quiet strange."

She exclaimed with surprise that that/it was quiet strange.

6. "What a piece of work man is!", he said.
He exclaimed with surprise that ~~it~~ was a great piece of work ~~man~~ man.

7. He said, "Good heaven! what a disaster."
He exclaimed with sorrow/surprise that it was a great disaster.

or - He cried out in despair that it was a

8. He said, "Happy Diwali, we shall smear ~~clot~~ colours one another."

He wished happy diwali and said that they would smear colours one another.

9. He said, "Good bye my friend!"

He bade his friend ~~that~~ Good bye.

10. He said, "Hello! where are you coming from?"

He asked where I was coming from.
He greeted me and asked where I was coming from.

11. "God save India!" leader said.

Leader prayed to God that He might save India.

or, Leader prayed that God might save India.

12. The teacher said, "Let there be a triangle."
The teacher supposed ^{that} to be a triangle.

- He has said to me, "Who did this?"
- = He has asked me who did this.
- He said, "My friend, I will help you if you help me."
- = He told his friend that he would help him if he helped him.
- He said to me, "I was not there, sir."
- = He asked me respectfully that he had not been there.
- He said, ~~my friend~~, "My friend, you did this, didn't you?"
- = He asked his friend if he had not done it.
- The master said, "Bring my umbrella ~~immediately~~ at once."
- = The master ordered his umbrella to be brought at once.
- He said, "Go and bring my walking stick."
- = He ordered me to go and bring his walking stick.
- They said, "Long live our friendship."
- = They wished that their friendship might live long.
- He said, "Good bye my friends, see you again."
- = He bade his friends good bye and said that he would see them again.

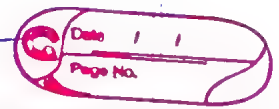
22-may-2021

Wednesday



- He said, "Don't forget to bring something to me, my friend."
- = He reminded his friend to bring something for him.
- The principal said, "Bravo! Boys, well played."
- = The principal praised the boys and said that they had played well.
- She said, "let me be your personal secret secretary."
- = She wished that she should be my personal secretary.
- He said to me, "It is raining outside. May I sit here for a while?"
- = He told me that it was raining outside. He further asked if he might sit there for a while.
- She said, "Well done! boys."
- = She praised the boys and said that/ saying that they had done well.
- She said, "Could you please sign this notebook of mine?"
- = She requested me very politely to sign that notebook of hers.
- He said to Rajesh, "My friend, you do not pay attention to your study."
- = He addressed Rajesh as his friend and said/ remarked that he did not pay attention to his study.
- She said, "Congrates on your grand success"
- = She congratulated me on my grand success.

used to को केवल और केवल 24-may-2024
past Indefinite Tense में Friday
main verb के रूप में use किया जाता है।



- He said, "You must pay fine tomorrow."

= He told me that I ~~was~~ would have to pay fine the next day.

- She said, "You must not draw water from this well."

= She told me that I must not draw water from the / that well. ('must not' change नहीं होता)

- He said, "Hi friend, How are you and where are you coming from?"

= He greeted his friend ~~and~~ and asked how he was and where he was coming from.

- I said, "Welcome friends, please go in and enjoy the party."

= I welcomed my friends and requested them to go in and enjoy the party.

- She said, "Stupid! you do nothing."

= She called me stupid and said that I did nothing.

- The boys said to me, "let us dance together."

= The boys suggested to me that we should dance together.

- He ~~ask~~ He said to me, "Did you use to go to temple to worship?"

= He asked me if I ~~had~~ used to go to temple to worship.

- He said, "How ~~cleave~~ clever of you to save me from them!"

= He exclaimed with surprise that I was clever enough to save him from them.

→ ~~enough to~~ enough को प्रयोग करो clever बताने होता है।

- He said, "What! my friend has got plucked in Board Examination."
- He exclaimed with surprise and said that his friend had got plucked in Board Examination.
- The prime minister said, "Future of country, you will be given proper guidance to develop your skill."
- Addressing the students as future of country the prime minister said that they would be given proper guidance to develop their skill.
- The president of student union said, "Guys, I will try my best to ~~improve~~ improve the standard of education if you support me."
- Addressing the students as guys the president of student union said that he would try his best to improve the standard of education if they supported him.
- She said, "Who did this my friend?"
- She asked her friend who had done that.
- He said, "Where were you, my friend when the earthquake occurred?"
- He asked his friend where he was when the earthquake occurred.
- He said to his father, "Let me go to watch the cricket match."
- He requested his father that he might be permitted to go to watch the cricket match.

why not = क्युन नही



- He said to Mohan, "My friend why not, you take exercise in the morning to get rid of this disease?"
- = He addressed Mohan as his friend and advised him to take exercise in the morning to get rid of this disease

- 1) Direct Narration / speech
- 2) Indirect Narration / speech

Direct speech —————, " " —————
Reporting clause Reported speech

- "Do this at once" said he.

- "Forward, my men", said the general, "and fight the foes bravely."

1) General Rules

Change of Pronoun

He said to me, "I do my work."

- He told me that he did his work.

- He said to me, "we should do something to save ourselves."

- He told me that they should do something to save themselves.

- The teacher said to students, "we cannot save ourselves from the clutch of Death."

- The teacher convinced students that we cannot save ourselves from the clutch of Death.

she said to me "we are not immortal."

- she told me that we are not immortal.

I said to the boys, "we should do our work well."

I told the boys that we should do our work well.

⇒ Narration एक Grammatical term है, जिसका अर्थ 'कथन' (statement / speech) होता है।

⇒ यह दो प्रकार का होता है -

(i) जब वक्ता द्वारा कहे गए कथन (speech) को जस का तस रखा जाता है, Direct speech कहलाता है।

(ii) जब वक्ता के speech को अपने तरह से प्रस्तुत किया जाता है, Indirect speech कहलाता है।

⇒ Narration के अन्तर्गत Interchange होता है, लेकिन यह 'Transformation' का Topic नहीं है।

⇒ Direct Narration के 2 भाग होते हैं -

(1) Reporting clause, जिसके verb को 'Reporting verb' कहा जाता है।

(2) Reported speech - इसके अन्तर्गत वक्ता के कथन को " " के बीच रखा जाता है।

Note:- Reported speech का पहले word के पहले अक्षर सदैव Capital होता है, चाहे उसका स्थान जहाँ भी हो।

⇒ Direct speech से Indirect speech में Interchange में changement of pronoun का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है।

⇒ जब भी कभी किसी pronoun का changement होता है, तो pronoun का person बदलता है, इसका Number और gender, constant रहता है।

⇒ यदि Reported speech में I या I का कोई भी रूप आया रहता है, तो उसे Reporting clause के sub. के अनुसार change किया जाता है, जहाँ अगर

Note: Reporting clause का subject, Noun रहता है तो इसे पहले pronoun में बदल लिया जाता है। फिर उसके Interchange किया जाता है।

eg. Ram said to me, "I do my work."

= Ram told me that he did his work.

(Common)

(" ") - Double quotation marks

or, ~~Involved comma~~ Inverted comma

⇒ यदि Reported speech में 'we' या 'we' का कोई रूप हो तो यह सामान्यतः sub के अनुसार 'they' में change होता है।

eg. He said to me, "we should do something to save ourselves."

= He told me that they should do something to save themselves.

⇒ लेकिन जब कभी-कभी 'we' से पूरे मानव जाती का बोध होने लगे, तब we को change नहीं किया जाता।

eg. The teacher said to students, "we cannot save ourselves from the clutch of Death."

= The teacher convinced students that we cannot save ourselves from the clutch of Death.

⇒ यदि Reported speech में 'we' या 'we' का कोई भी रूप आया हो तथा Reporting clause में first person का कोई pronoun (I, we) आये हो तो 'we' का changement नहीं होता है।

eg. I said to the boys, "we should do our work well."

= I told the boys that we should do our work well.

⇒ यदि कोई पत्र-पत्रिकाओं के संपादक, कोई संगठन या किसी company द्वारा कहा गया Reported speech जिसमें we या we का कोई भी रूप मौजूद हो तो इसे Indirect speech बनाने समय we/we के किसी भी रूप को It में change किया जाता है।

eg. The Sunday Time said, "we are going to start our new magazine section this month."

= The Sunday Time declared that ~~we~~ it was going to start its new magazine section that month.

12-10-2022

wednesday

⇒ जब Reported speech में second person की pronoun 'you' आया होता है, या 'you' की विस में subj की Reporting clause के obj में change किया जाता है, Indirect speech में।

eg. He said to me, "you do not do your work well."

= He said to me that I did not do my work well.

⇒ जब Reported speech में 'you' आया होता है और Reporting clause में object नहीं आया होता है, तो Indirect speech बनाने समय Reporting clause के sub. के अनुसार, जब sub 3rd person की कोई pronoun हो तो you को I ~~और~~ या we में change किया जाता है। यह निर्भर कि I/we, you के Number पर करता है।

न) अगर Reported speech से यह बात हो कि 'you' plural Number में है, तो we अर्थात् I में change किया जाता है।

eg. He said, "you You do not do your work well."

= He said that I did not do my work well.

or, He told me that I did not do my work well.

or, He said that we did not do our work well.

~~or, He told that we did not do our work well.~~

or, He told us that we did not do our work well.

Note: यहाँ Direct Narration के Reporting clause में obj न रहने पर भी Indirect Narration में obj को रखा जा सकता है, और यह obj न रखने से ज्यादा Better मानी जाता है। क्योंकि Grammatically दोनों Correct हैं।

⇒ She said, "You should not laugh at yourself."
 = She said that ~~you~~ I should not laugh at myself.
 or, she ~~said~~ told me that I should not laugh at my self.

⇒ She said, "You should not laugh at yourselves."
 = She said that we should not laugh at ourselves.
 or, she told us that we should not laugh at our selves.

⇒ यदि Reported speech में 'you' आया है और Reporting clause में object नहीं आया रहता है तब sub 1st person person की कोई pronoun रहता है, तो इसी रिक्ति में Indirect Narration बनाते समय 'you' को 3rd person के pronouns (He, she, it और they) में बदला जाता है।

⇒ 'you' के singular Number में होने पर He/she में (यदि It वस्तु के लिए प्रयुक्त है) तब plural Number में होने पर they में change कर दिया जाता है।

eg, I said, "You do not do your work well."
 = I said that he did not do his work well.
 or, I ~~said~~ told him that he did not do his work well.
 or, I said that she did not do her work well.
 or, I told her that she did not do her work well.
 or, I said that they did not do their work well.
 or, I told them that they did not do their work well.

⇒ I said, "You do not do anything for yourself."
 = I said that he did not do anything for himself.
 or, I told him that he did not do anything for himself.
 or, I said that she did not do anything for herself.
 or, I told her that she did not do anything for herself.

⇒ I said, "You do not do anything for yourselves."
= I said that they did not do anything for themselves.

or, I told them that they did not do anything for themselves. (themselves).

Not. Reported speech में 'you' को Reporting clause में sub you में

⇒ you के gender में ~~स्त्री~~ पुरुष होने पर यदि वह masculine gender में हो तो singular Number में मिले He और plural Number में मिले They ~~के use करेंगे~~ में change होगा पुरुष

eg - I said, ~~that~~ "You should take care of your wife."

= I said that he should take care of his wife.
or, I told him that he should take care of his wife.
or, I said that they should take care of their wife.
or, I told them that they should take care of their wife.

- I said, "You should take care of your wife yourself."

= I said that he should take care of ~~his~~ his wife by himself.
or, I told him that he should take care of ~~his~~ his wife himself.

- I said, "you should take care of your wife yourselves."

= I said that they should take care of their wife themselves.

or, I told them that they should take care of their wife themselves.

13-10-2022

Thursday
Date

⇒ You के Gender सही होते हैं यदि वे feminine Gender की होती हैं वर Singular Number के लिए she और plural Number के लिए they में you को change किया जाता है।

eg. I said, "You should take care of your husband."
= I said that she should take care of her husband.
or I told her that she should take care of her husband.
or I said that they should take care of their husband.
or I told them that they should take care of their husband.

- I said, "You should ~~the~~ take care of your husband yourself."

= I said that she should take care of ~~your~~ her husband herself.

or, I told her that she should take care of her husband herself.

- I said, "You should take care of your husband yourselves."

= I said that they should take care of their husband themselves.

or, I told them that they should take care of their husband themselves.

2) Changement of tense of the verb of R. speech

⇒ यदि Reporting clause, present Tense की Future Tense में रहे तो Indirect Narration में Reported Speech की Tense में कोई बदलाव नहीं होता है।

eg. - He says to me, "I want to help you."

= He tells me that he wants to help me.

15-10-2022

Saturday

- ⇒ यदि Direct Narration के Reporting clause, past tense का हो तो Indirect Narration में change करने पर Reported speech के tense को change कर दिया जाता है। (सामान्यतः)
- ⇒ यदि is/am/are .. Auxiliary verb के रूप में या full verb के रूप में हो तो Indirect Narration में ये was/were में change किया जाता है।
- ⇒ was/were को had been में
- ⇒ have/has → had
- ⇒ Had → No change
- ⇒ Do/does → Did

⇒ Direct Narration की Reported speech

- ① Present Indefinite Tense → Past Indefinite Tense
- ② Present continuous Tense → Past continuous Tense
- ③ Present perfect Tense → Past perfect Tense
- ④ Present perfect continuous Tense → Past perfect continuous Tense
- ⑤ Past Indefinite tense → Past perfect Tense
- ⑥ Past continuous Tense → Past perfect continuous tense.

eg. He said to me, "I had a cup of tea."
↓
She told me that she had a cup of tea.
or, she told me that she had had a cup of tea.

- ⇒ Reported speech में आर डूर अतीक Aux. verb में केवल just (शुरू में आये) Aux. verb को ही Indirect speech बनाने समय change किया जाता है।
- ⇒ Direct speech में जब Reporting clause, past tense में होता है Reported speech में आये Nearness words को Remoteness में Change कर दिया जाता है।
- ⇒ जब Direct Narration के Reporting clause, past tense में हो तब Reported speech, Future Tense में हो तो Direct Indirect speech बनाने समय 1st person के Sub के साथ 'Should' तब अन्य सभी person के Sub के साथ 'would' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
- ⇒ सामान्यतः Shall को Should तथा Will को would में Change किया जाता है।

eg. He said to me, "You will help your friend."

= He told me that I should help my friend.

- I said to him, "I shall help you."

= I told him that I should help him.

- She said to me, "I shall help you."

= She told me that she would help me.

- I said to him, "You will not go to city."

= I told him that he would not go to city."

- ⇒ Could, might, should, would, ought to को सामान्यतः Change नहीं किये जाते हैं।

⇒

⇒ Must से यदि morality, duty, suggestion, universal truth का भाव निकलने आये तो इसे change नहीं किया जाता है। लेकिन compulsion का अर्थ निकलने पर इसे change किया जाता है।

⇒ यदि Reporting clause, present tense में हो तो must से present का भाव निकलता होता है। must को have to / has to में change किया जाता है।
 वा। यदि must से Future का भाव निकलता है तो ^{shall/will} have to / has to में change किया जाता है।

⇒ यदि Reporting clause, past tense में रहे तो must से present का भाव निकलता होता है। must को 'had to' में change कर दिया जाता है।
 वा। यदि must से Future का भाव निकलता है तो इसे 'would have to' में change किया जाता है। (compulsion के भाव अर्थ में)

eg. He ~~says~~ to me, "You must go to stadium at once."
 He says to me, "You must go to stadium at once."

- He told me that I have to go to stadium at once.
- He says to me, "You must go to city tomorrow"
- He tells me that I shall have to go to city the next day. tomorrow.
- He said to me, "You must go to stadium at once."
- He told me that I had to go to stadium at once.
- He said to me, "You must go to city tomorrow"
- He told me that I would have to go to city the next day.

→ यदि General truth, Universal truth, Habitual Truth
 Direct Narration के Reported speech है या
 Past Indefinite और past continuous tense, time
 clause में है तो Indirect narration में Narration में
 ये change नहीं होते हैं। लेकिन clause में यदि nearness
 Adj./Adv को remote ness adj/Adv में change करनी पड़ती है।

Exercise 73

1. ~~He says that he was reading his book.~~
2. ~~She says that she was reading her book.~~
3. ~~You say that you was reading your book.~~
4. ~~They say that they were reading their books.~~
5. ~~Ram says that he helped me.~~
6. ~~I~~

1. He says that he is reading his book. ✓
2. She says that she is reading her book. ✓
3. You say that you are reading your book. ✓
4. They say that they are reading their books. ✓
5. Ram tells me that he helps me. ✓
6. I ~~say~~ tell Ram that I help him. ✓
7. Ram tells Lata that he helps her. ✓
8. Lata ~~says~~ tells Ram that she helps him. ✓
9. They tell us that they help ~~us~~ us. ✓
10. He ~~say~~ tells me that ^{he} ~~is~~ ^{my} ~~their~~ friend. ✓
11. ~~She tells them~~ ✓
12. She tells them that she is their friend. ✓
13. I tell her that I am her friend. ✓
14. Mohan ~~says~~ tells Geeta that He is her friend and she is his friend. ✓
15. The boys tell me that ~~the boys~~ they have no time for me. ✓

17-10-2022

Monday

15. I tell them that I have love for them.
16. Ram tells Meera that he helps her because she helps him.
17. They say tell her that they wanted to help her.
18. She tells the boys that they can't defeat her.
19. She will tell me that she is ready to help me.
20. She will tell the girls that she has always supported them.
21. He has told them that he doesn't care for them.
22. They tell me that I must obey ~~them~~ them.
23. I say tell them that they must obey me.
24. Ganesh ~~says~~ ^{tells} Reena that he needs her pen.
25. Reena tells Ganesh that she needs his pen.

⇒ Reporting clause की Tenxe, Indirect Narration में नहीं बदला है।

⇒ सीमांत: जब Direct Narration के Reporting verb के साथ इसकी object भी रहता है, तब say की सीमान्त: tell में बदल दिया जाता है तब obj की अनुपस्थिति में Indirect में Reporting verb में क्वि परिवर्तन नहीं किया जाता।

⇒ Direct Narration के Reported speech के word के 1st & 2nd letter, capital letter से शुरू होता है। इसे Indirect Narration बनते समय यदि इसे small letter में Change करना सम्भव हो तो उसे Change कर दिया जाता है।

⇒ Time indicating conjunction से शुरू होने वाले वाक्यों के Tenxe को नहीं बदला जाता, चाहे Reporting clause पर past tense में हो।

1. He tells me that he ~~shall~~ ~~would~~ will help me if I help him.
2. She tells us that she will help us if we help her.
3. Ram tells Sita that he will help her if she helps him.
4. Radha tells Ganesha that she likes ~~you~~ him because he has always helped her.
5. Imran tells Razia that he wants to help her because she has always helped him.
6. I have told them that they should help me.
7. He tells me that he is ~~my~~ ~~not~~ servant and I am his master.
8. She tells him that she is his servant and he is her ~~friend~~ ~~master~~.
9. He tells me that this is his and that is mine.
10. She tells them that this is hers and that is theirs.
11. She tells me that she wanted to help me but she couldn't.
12. ~~The workers tell the owner that they can't do without him.~~
The workers tell the owner that he can't do without them.
13. He will tell me that he is my friend neighbour and so I should help him.
14. We will tell him that we are his friends and so he should help us.
15. He tells me that he knows me and my family very well but I don't know him at all.

16. She tells me that she has been waiting for me since morning.
17. He tells me that he was reading while I was playing.
18. She tells him that she ~~shall~~^{will} be his true friend.
19. He tells me that she helps me.
20. The farmers tell me that they never quarrel with them.

Exercise 75

1. The boys told the teacher that they needed his help.
2. He told me that he was my neighbour.
3. She ~~said~~ told me that she was ready to help me.
4. He told her that he helped her because she was a good girl.
5. Ram told Geeta that he was not going to help her.
6. He told me that he had no time for me.
7. They told me that they had done everything for me.
8. You told her that you had not beaten her brother.
9. ~~He~~ told me that he had been waiting for me for two hours.
10. Meena told Ravi that he was her best friend.
11. He told them that he ~~can~~^{could} help them if they didn't harm him.
12. The farmers told the little boy that they ~~can~~^{could} he could live with him.

19-10-2022

Wednesday

Date

13. He told you that he would ~~be~~ help you. ✓
14. Ravi ~~told~~ ^{lets} that he would be helping her. ✓
15. She ~~said~~ that she would be a nurse. ✓
16. He told me that I ~~would~~ ^{should} get success if I work hard. ✓
17. I told him that ~~she~~ would be ~~if~~ you. ✓
If she helped me I should help him. ✓
18. She told him that she would be his guide. ✓
19. He said that he could pass the examination. ✓
20. The poor men told me that I should help them because they depended on ~~of~~ me. ✓
21. He told her that she would not be able to do his work. ✓
22. She told them that she was their neighbour so she would help them. ✓
23. Mohan told me that since he ~~don't~~ ^{didn't} know me he ~~can't~~ ^{couldn't} help me. ✓
24. The villagers told the saint that they would be very happy if he lived in their village. ✓
25. He said that he had everything that he needed. ✓
26. She told me that she ~~don't~~ ^{didn't} like me because I was not rich. ✓

How

Exercise 76

1. He told me that he had helped me. ✓
2. She ~~said~~ told him that she had given him her Pen. ✓
3. They told the girls that they had danced well. ✓

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Page No. _____
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had been

4. I told him that I ~~was~~ his neighbour.
5. The farmers told him that they ~~were~~ ^{had been} always ready to help him.
6. My mother told my brothers that she ~~was~~ ^{had been} making tea for them.
7. He told them that he had been waiting for them.
8. They said that they had been struggling hard.
9. He said that he had no money at all.
10. He said that he had had no money at all.
11. She said that she had ~~had~~ to wait.
12. They said that they ~~were~~ ^{had been} present.
13. He said that he had ~~had~~ won the prize.
14. They told me that they had ~~had~~ not done that yet.
15. She told her that she had nothing to do with her.
16. I told her that I had been playing with her.
17. She told me that they had been waiting for me.
18. He told me that the earth moves round the sun.
19. He said that when the can is away the mice will play.
20. The teacher said that labour never goes in vain.
21. He said that he got up in the morning.
22. Ram told me that he loved his country very much.
23. My father said that time and tide wait for no man.
24. He said that we are mortal.
25. She said that we can't escape death.
26. I said that Iron is more useful than gold.

In case of Adj these — the
 these — the
 this — a } {Noun —

26. He ~~said~~ told me that he ~~knew~~ what I ~~did~~ had done

27. He said that he ^{had been} ~~was~~ very polite and promised to do what he could for ~~us~~ them.

28. She told me that she didn't know what my mother ~~is~~ would say when she found her with me.

Exercise - 77

1. He said that he ~~had go~~ wanted to stay there that morning.

2. She said that the ^{those} ~~flowers~~ ^{were} ~~very~~ very beautiful.

3. They told her that they would see her the following ~~the~~ day.

4. He said that he was going away ~~the~~ next day.

5. She ~~said~~ told me that she couldn't give me ~~more~~ money that day.

6. The boy told his mother that ~~the boy~~ ^{he} would not go to school that day.

7. He said that ~~my~~ mother would come the ~~2~~ day ^{his} after the next day. In two days

8. I said that I had done it the day ~~of~~ ^{time} before.

9. She said that she had written to him ~~two day~~ before two days.

10. The farmer said that ~~the~~ he had bought the hen the previous day and he was going to sell it the next day.

11. She ~~said~~ told me that she couldn't meet me the previous night, because she ~~had had~~ ^{had} been so busy.

12. She said that her husband had died a year before

13. Sita told me that she had tried to do it the previous day but it couldn't be done because I ~~were~~ ^{had been} absent.
14. She said that she would join the office ~~next~~ the following week.
15. She said that she had seen a wild animal in the garden the day before.
16. He said that he ~~had~~ been going to do it the day before.
17. The man said that he was intending to do it to the next day.
18. He said that Ram and he ~~went~~ ^{had gone} to the river ~~yes~~ the day before.
19. He said that she ~~a~~ had arrived the day before and would go the next day.
20. She said that she couldn't go there this day because she was busy that time but she would go the next day.

⇒ यह Reporting clause + past tense में रहे और Reported speech में और हर Adj./Adv. से यह सब हो कि उसके बाद के सामने है या उसके पास है। तब से ही रिपोर्ट में Indirect speech में Adj/adv. को remoteness में नहीं आते हैं।

eg- He said, "This is my book."

⇒ He said that the book (in his hand) was his book.

- I said, "I have been living here for many years."

= I said that I had been living here for many years.

- He said, "I will do it now or never."

= He said that he ~~had been living~~ would do it now or never.

⇒ यदि Reporting clause, past tense में रहे और Reported speech में this / these (that / those) Adj. के रूप में है तो वह Definite Article 'the' में बदल जाता है।

eg. - He said, "I want to buy this book for my son."

✓ = He said that he wanted to buy the book for his son.

- She said, "I am buying these toys for my son."

= She said that she was buying the toys for her son.

- He said, "My friend is coming this month."

= He said that his friend was coming that month.

⇒ अगर Reporting clause में past tense में रहे, और Reported speech में this / these किसी Noun के बदले आया हो चाहे वह Noun यहाँ हो या न हो तो

Indirect Narration में 'this' को 'it' और 'these' को 'they' हो जाता है।

eg. - He came back with two empty bottles and said, "I found these beside your bed."

= He came back with two empty bottles and told me that he had found them beside my bed.

- He said, "We will discuss this tomorrow."

= He said that they would discuss it (the matter) the next day.

⇒ अगर Reporting clause में किसी शब्द का बोध हो तो Indirect Narration में इसे अनुसार say / said को बदलेंगे।

- ⇒ While Reporting clause, past tense में ही भी Reported speech में Noun, vocative case में ही दी गई है।
 उदा. - While Reporting clause की object में ही होता है या Reporting speech Reported speech की 'Turn of address' के साथ में भी होता है।

eg - She said, "You should pay your attention to your study, my son."
 = She said to her son, "You should pay your attention to your study."

⇒ She advised her son saying that he should pay his attention to his study.

- ⇒ Vocative case के साथ adj / pronoun होता है, और यह always के शुरू में या अंत में होता है, लेकिन comma (,) के साथ रहेगा।

⇒ यदि Reporting clause की obj. न रहे और Reported speech में कोई Noun, vocative case में रहे ना रहे सामान्यतः Reporting clause की obj. होता है।

⇒ यदि Reporting clause की obj. रहे और Reported speech में कोई Noun, vocative case में रहे ना रहे सामान्यतः 'Turn of Address' के साथ में Reported speech में होता है और Indirect Narration में अभी भी इसे Reporting verb की object नहीं बनाया जाता।

eg. He said, "Ram, you do not do your work well."

= He told Ram that he did not do his work well.

- The officer said, "You have ~~miss~~ misrepresented the fact."

= The officer remarked that I had misrepresented the fact.

- The teacher said, "I do not find you working hard."

= The teacher observed that he did not find me

(निरीक्षण करना) working hard.

- The headmaster said to the student, "I will expel you from the school if you make mistake again."
- = The headmaster warned the student saying that he would expel him from the school if he made mistake again.

→ यदि saying → and say Reporting clause past tense में है और Reported speech में अभी - अभी वही verb आता है जिसे Indirect Narration में सिधे इस्तेमाल करेंगे और that/ sub. जोड़ देंगे।

eg. The boy said, "I hope to become an I.A.S. officer"

- = The boy hoped to become an I.A.S. officer.

→ यदि Direct Narration के Reported speech में एक से अधिक sentences comma आये हों तो Indirect Narration में सभी sentences को कम्मा से जोड़ दिया जाता है तब अंतिम तीन sentences में प्रथम दो sentences को 'and' conjunction से तब दूसरे (अंतिम) दो sentences को comma से जोड़ें तब सबसे अंतिम वाले sentence को 'further added that' से बना दिया जाता है।

eg- He said, "I am busy. I cannot go to market."

- = He said that he was busy. He further added that he could not go to market.

He said that he was busy. He further added that he could not go to market.

Note He further added that → फिर उसने अपने कवन में बाजे कहा कि,

- He said, "My friend has come from America. He is at the airport. I am going to receive him."

= He said that his friend had come from America and that he was at the airport. He further added that he was going to receive him.

Exercise 7:

1. ~~He say tells that~~

~~He says that he is his friend and he is~~
1. He says that he is my friend I am his friend.

2. Sita will say that Everything she has is mine.

3. She said that she ~~want~~ had wanted to give me her handkerchief.

4. They told ~~to~~ Sita that they ~~shall~~ would help her in case nobody ~~comes~~ came to help her.

5. She said that she could never forget me.

6. He said that he ~~should~~ ^{would} come again to ~~tomorrow~~ the next day.

7. The teacher ~~said that~~ told Monu that what he ~~done~~ did was not good.

8. He said that he would punish me ~~that day~~.

9. She ~~said~~ told Radha that she would be awarded for the bravery ~~she have~~ shown that day. She had.

10. He told Radha that she was his life.

11. He said that Many people ~~were~~ were not happy over the progress of India.
12. The leader addressed
The leader told ~~dear friends~~ that I can't do
Addressing the people as dear friend the leader said that he could not do without their help.
13. Addressing the people as ~~Bi~~ Brothers and sisters he said that he known very well that they had done everything for him that they could.
14. He prayed to the king ~~as my Lord~~ ^{is not} Add. ~~he was~~ ~~ver~~ and said that he was very poor man and need his help.
15. He ~~told~~ ^{saying} his sons that they should never forget that unity ~~was~~ ^{is} strength.
advised
Persuaded

Turn the following into Indirect speech.

1. ~~congrat~~ "Comrades," said Pt. Nehru, "The Country needs your help."
Addressing the ~~people~~ ^{Country men} as comrades Pt. Nehru said that the country ~~as~~ needed their help.
2. The leader said, "Brothers and sisters, I am thank full to you. for the ~~great~~ honour you have given me today."
The leader thanked ~~people as brothers and sisters~~ and saying to I

9. The president of the ~~federation union~~ union said, "Guys, I need your support to improve the standard of education of this university."

- Addressing the students as Guys the president of the union of students and said that ~~that~~ he needed their support to improve the standard of education of this university.

⑤ Addressing people as brothers and sisters the leader said that ~~I~~ he was thank full to ~~you~~ to them for the honour they have had given him that day.

Exercise - 7.9

1. He asked me whether I ~~am~~ was poor.
2. She asked me whether she ~~was~~ not helpful to me.
3. She asked me whether I ~~had been~~ busy.
4. He asked her whether he ~~had been~~ not been helping her.
5. Ram asked me if I ~~was~~ going that day.
6. The boy asked his mother whether ~~got~~ she had sweets for him.
7. He asked his friend whether he ~~had~~ needed him.
8. He asked the farmers whether they had enough money to buy sweets.

03-11-2022

Thursday



9. He asked me whether I ~~you~~^{he} had not gone there.
10. The girl asked him whether he could break the ~~that~~ lock.
11. He asked me whether I should do ~~this~~^{that}.
12. He asked me whether I had written the letter.
13. He asked his mother whether she would give ~~me~~ him money.
14. He asked me whether I should not go to Patna.
15. He asked her whether she would have time to play.
16. He asked her whether she knew ~~my~~ his father.
17. He asked ~~me~~ whether I did not play football.
18. She asked whether he helped me.
19. They asked me whether Ram ~~didn't~~ read in ~~my~~^{my} school.
20. He asked whether he ~~a~~ came. had come.
21. She asked me ~~if~~^{if} I did not I had not liked her sister.
22. He asked the boys whether they had not made a ~~noise~~ in the class.
23. He asked me whether I knew that the shoes I was ~~wearing~~^{were} ~~were~~ not a pair.
24. He asked her whether she ~~thought~~^{thought} it might rain that day.
25. She asked me whether I was ~~sorry~~^{was} for what you I had done.
26. He asked me whether I knew the ~~person~~ person I was living with had been a thief.

27. He asked me whether I could tell him why he gave up his study.
28. he had given up his study.
- ~~28. Ali said that said that~~
29. Ali asked ~~that~~ whether I knew what ^{was} his name.
29. She asked me whether you ~~thought~~ she would help me. ^{thought}
30. He asked me whether it was clear to me.

⇒ Reporting clause में present tense, past tense or future tense में है, Reported verb में भी Tense of Address change होता है।

⇒ Reporting clause में Object रहे, न रहे यदि Reported Speech में, brothers and sister, Gentlemen etc और ही दी वे सभी-यदि Term of Address ही होता है

⇒ यदि Reporting clause में Object आया है तो Reported speech में Term of Address ही दी Indirect Narration होती है। यदि Reporting verb में Addressed (Tense में अंतर) को भी Object की तरह 'Term of Address' के पहले as ~~अथवा~~ ^{जैसे} ~~मौलिक~~ ^{मौलिक} लिखा जाता है तो 'and said that' को लिखते Reported speech को लिखते हैं।

eg. - He said to me, "Friend, you don't take care of your health."
⇒ He Addressed me as friend and said that I did not take care of my health.
or, Addressing me as friend he said that, I did not take care of my health.

⇒ अगर Reporting clause की obj ग आया हो और Reported speech में ~~एक~~ Term of Address हो तो Indirect Narration में Verb के स्थान पर Addressed (Tense के अनुसार) देकर उसके बाद Term of Address indicating Noun या pronouns (जैसे people, students, country man, को तब तब Term of Address को लिखें and said that लिखा जाता है।

eg. He said, "Gentlemen, thank you for your co-operation."

= He addressed the people as gentlemen and ~~said~~ thanked them for their co-operation. or, Addressing the people as gentlemen he thanked them for their co-operation.

⇒ यदि Reported speech में So, well, okay, O, since, I know, you know, I see, etc सभी सम्बोधन के अवयव में हो तो इसे ~~इसे~~ Indirect Narration में हटा दिया जाता है। लेकिन यदि ~~ये~~ सम्बोधन को छोड़कर किसी अन्य अवयव में आए हों तो ये हटाये नहीं जाएंगे।

eg. - The teacher said, "well no than, I shall teach you English."

= The teacher told Mohan that he would teach him English.

⇒ ये सभी सम्बोधन ~~इन~~ words, sentence के शुरू में होते हैं जो comma (,) के साथ होते हैं।

⇒ यदि Reported speech में welcome, thank you, Congratulate, Thanks, etc शब्द अभिवादन के अवयव में आये हों तो ये Indirect Narration में Verb बन जाते हैं।

eg. - He said, "welcome, my friend."

= He ~~well~~ welcomed his friend.

- He said to me, "Thanks."

- He thanked me.

⇒ यदि Reported speech में Good morning, Good night, good bye etc. आया है तो Indirect Narration में

verb, bede (v3) (Tense के According) use करेंगे।
जैसे - Happy new year, Happy birthday, Happy Diwali, best of luck, आदि शुभकामनाएँ

इसके अलावा यदि Indirect Narration में verb wish (Tense के According) आया है तो

eg. He said to me, "Good morning. I am very glad to see you."

= He bade me good morning and said that he was very glad to see me.

- He said to me, "Happy new year."

= He wished me happy new year.

- He said to me, "Congrats."

= He congratulated me.

⇒ BDR Reporting clause Reported speech में वही वही क्रिया वही वही word आया है तो Indirect Narration में उसे वही verb आना चाहिए।

eg. - He said to me, "Congrats."

⇒ यदि Reported speech में Fool, edit, punish etc. आया है तो Indirect Narration में verb 'call' का प्रयोग किया जाएगा।

eg. - He said to me, "Fool, you must do an

- He said to me, "Fool, you do not do anything."

= He called me a fool and said that I did not do anything.

Exercise - 80

05-11-2022

Saturday

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Date _____

1. He asked me whether why you I loved him.
2. He asked me why I did not ~~do~~ as he commanded.
3. She asked what Ram ~~done~~ did.
4. He asked why he did not respect ~~go~~ me.
5. He asked his ~~boother~~ why ~~you~~ they had gone there?
6. I asked my friend why he had not appeared ~~been appear~~ at the examination?
7. The boys ~~said~~ asked the old woman why she was sad.
8. The teacher asked us why ~~I~~ had ~~absented~~ been absent.
9. He asked Mohan what ~~you~~ he was interested in.
10. She asked when my mother was coming.

⇒ यदि Direct Narration के Reported speech, Interrogative sentence में हो तो Indirect Narration में Reporting verb 'say' को Ask / enquire of / inquire / demanded of में Change किया जाता है। तब conjunction 'that' को जगह 'If' / 'whether' को प्रयोग किया जाता है। Direct Question को Indirect Question में बदल दिए जाते हैं।

⇒ यदि Reporting verb को Object दिया हो तो Indirect Narration में enquire of / demanded of / Ask को verb बनाया जाता है। जिसमें object के पद 'to' नहीं लगाया जाता।

⇒ यदि Reported speech में Sir / madam जैसे शब्द आये हों तो उन्हें हटा दिया जाता है। तब respectfully

eg- He said to me, "Do you help your friend."

He asked me ~~that~~ whether I helped my friend.

Helmet
Helmet

National Anthem - Rabindranath Tagor

- He said to me, "Do you help your friend?"
 - = He ~~asked me~~ enquired of me whether I helped my friend,
 - She said to me, "Does he not go to church?"
 - = She asked me if he did not go to church.
 - He said to me, "Are you agree with me?"
 - = He asked me if I was agree with him.
 - He said to his class teacher, "May I go out of class room, Sir?"
 - = He asked his class teacher respectfully if he might go out of class-room.
- ⇒ We Reported speech of 'Dear/Darling' also find it as Indirect Narration of 'Affectionately' with it.

⇒



11. Ali asked me how I had ~~been~~ been preparing for the examination.
12. She asked me why I had wanted no phone for her.
13. She asked me why I had wanted to meet her friend. father.
14. She asked her when he had done the job.
15. He asked her when she should give ~~me~~ him her ^{would} notebooks.
16. He asked the travellers what he could do for them.
17. He asked why he ~~would~~ ^{should} help ~~you~~ me.
18. He asked me what my father's name ~~were~~ ^{was}.
19. She asked what my mother was.
20. ~~They asked me who I was and what you did I wanted.~~
21. ~~He asked who me, disturb disturber.~~
22. They asked me who I was ~~me~~ and what ~~it~~ ^{you} I wanted.
23. He asked who disturbed me.
24. She asked who could cheat her.
25. They asked me, who was helping me.
26. He asked who had killed my dog.
27. She asked How many girls ~~was~~ ^{were} dancing that ~~to~~ night.
28. He asked how much money I could give ~~me~~ him for the service ~~Behide~~ ^{behind} done to ~~you~~ me.
29. He asked me How many cows I had ~~me~~.
30. ~~He asked me how many cows had~~
31. They asked who would save them.
32. She asked me whose car I had borrowed the previous ~~last~~ night.

30. I asked her why she thought it might be dangerous.
31. The doctor asked how many sleeping pills I had taken.
32. He asked why ~~she~~ I should help me when you didn't care for him.
33. He asked which team the match had won.
34. He asked the stranger what you wear you and where you were coming from.
35. He asked which country I ~~you did~~ lived in.
36. He asked me what would I do.
37. He asked what ^{was} wrong ^{I should do} was with it.
38. He asked me what would save me.
39. He asked what the main ~~was~~ problem was here.
40. He asked what ~~that was~~ it was.
41. He asked what had happened.

Exercise 81

1. He asked me. He told me that the phone had come when I had to show my strength.
2. He told her that he ~~had~~ wanted to know why she hadn't gone there.
3. The teacher asked what had made me do ~~this~~ it.
4. The man asked what would happen if the strike continues.
5. He told me that I could keep that one if I liked.

08-11-2022

Tuesday

Page No.	
Date	

6. The teacher said that he would prove ^{then} now that the earth moves round the sun.
7. ~~The child said that~~ The child asked if what ~~did not~~ it mattered if he didn't go to school that day.
8. He said that it might rain tomorrow the following day / the next day.
9. She asked that if where you I had gone the previous day.
10. He asked if ~~you~~ I did not meet her two had not met her two days before.
11. He told me that he knew he had been a robber.
12. The teacher said that Labour never ~~went~~ goes in vain.
13. He said that A drawing man ^{will} ~~would~~ catch at a straw. (साँके नीम का फल)
14. He said that that was my horse his horse and if he didn't prove it in a few hours he would give up his claim.
15. He told himself ~~that~~ finding no remedy that it was better to die than to live in such misery as he was compelled to suffer from a master who ~~treats~~ treated him and has always had treated him so ~~unkindly~~ unkindly.
16. The teacher said that he had told me before, that when he was speaking, I should be silent.
17. ~~He said that~~ He asked that if he would go to the theatre.

18. She asked ~~that~~ if she would open the gate.
19. She asked me if I ~~would~~ should help her.
I replied in the affirmative.
20. He asked me if ~~you too~~ I was ill.
I replied in the negative.
21. He asked if ~~you that~~ I had read the book.
I replied in the affirmative.
22. He asked her if ~~if~~ she had ~~steep~~ slept well the previous night.
She replied in the negative.
23. He asked if I went there everyday.
I replied in the affirmative.

Exercise 85

1. He wished that I might get success.
2. The mother blessed her son that God might prayer bless me. ~~curse~~
3. He wished her that ~~she~~ might succeed.
4. He ~~wished~~ ~~blessed~~ that God ~~save~~ the prayed ^{wished} king. ^{might}
5. They blessed that ~~long live~~ their friendship. ^{wished}
6. The people wished that ~~long live~~ the king. ^{might live long} ^{may}
7. The woman curse me that I might die of cholera.
8. The priest blessed me that I ~~might~~ be happy.
9. The labourers wished that ~~long to live~~ their unity. ^{might live long}
10. He prayed that ~~god~~ God might pardon this ~~sinner~~.

(Cont)

at once - सीधे

- prayed
11. My father ~~wished me~~ that God might help me.
 12. My father prayed to God that I might help.
 12. He cursed me that I might die.
 13. The hermit blessed that I might be blessed with a son.
 14. We wished/prayed that the soul of Gandhiji might get peace in the heaven.
 15. He wished that Heaven might have pity on him.
 16. He ~~blessed their~~ ^{prayed} followers that God might bless all who loved their fellowmen.
 17. He wished that the chief ministers might live long.
 18. He wished that I might live long.
 - as, he blessed me that I might live long.

⇒ यदि Direct Narration में Reported speech में 'optative sentence' आया है तो Indirect Narration में Reporting verb को optative sentence के शीर्ष के अनुसार 'wished' / 'blessed' / 'prayed' / 'Cursed' में बदला जाता है।

⇒ 'Optative sentence' का मुख्य पहलू :- 'May' से आरंभ होता है। Indirect Narration में 'May' को 'might' में बदलकर वास्तविक sign of exclamation (!) को सही के लिए हटा दिया जाता है।

⇒ कभी-कभी optative sentence की verb 'have' / 'live' / 'bless' रहता है तो 'May' को हटाया जाता है वा Indirect Narration में 'might' को फेंका जाता है।

⇒ Object नहीं रहने पर Indirect Narration में, 'wished' वा 'prayed' को use कर सकते हैं। परन्तु 'blessed' वा 'Cursed' को बिना object के use नहीं किया जाता।

∴ Trayed k a/c/ karta to, aisi hi aisi ab j a

He wished that their prime minister might live long.

He wished that I might get grand success.

→ She blessed her son that he might live long.

He prayed that God might help him.

She said to me, "May you die of cholera!"

1. He said to me, "God save you from all evil!"

17 He prayed that God might save me from all evils.

bless. (मोक्षवाय)

पुष्प पत्र - (प्राचीन)

Close - (9/14)

1. He ordered me to go there. ✓
2. The commander commanded his men to fight well. ✓
3. The old man ~~orderde~~ ordered his servant to close the door. ✓
4. He requested ~~af~~ her to help ~~me~~ him. ✓
5. He requested me to give ~~to~~ him my bicycle. ✓
6. She requested me to give ~~her~~ some money. ✓
7. The doctor advised me to take care of my health. ✓
8. Ram ordered ~~it to do~~ me to do it at once. ✓
9. I ordered ~~to~~ my servant to go to market. ✓
10. The saint persuaded me to believe in God. ✓
11. The teacher ordered ~~students~~ me stand up on the Bench. ✓
12. The teacher ~~ordered~~ ^{asked} me to be quiet ^{urged} and listen. ✓
13. He ~~ordered~~ her to wait for him till he returns. ✓
14. She offered me ~~to have~~ a cup of tea. ✓
15. My father ~~per~~ persuaded me not to walk in the sun.
or. My father forbade me to walk in the sun. ✓
16. Ram forbade his servant to do ~~this~~ it. ✓
17. He ~~per~~ persuaded his son ^{not} to kill birds. ✓
18. He advised ~~to not~~ to sleep late.
or. He forbade me to sleep late. ✓
19. The teacher ~~ordered~~ ~~students~~ ~~to not~~ forbade us to talk in the class. ✓
20. The doctor advised me not to smoke. ✓
21. He requested me to tell him a ~~new~~ new story. ✓
22. He asked me to go ~~there~~ there the following day. ✓
23. He offered me a cup of tea.
or. He requested me to have a cup of tea. ✓

24. I asked ^{advised} her to have patience.
25. She ordered me to do ~~this work~~ / ~~that work~~.
26. They requested me to ~~do~~ help them ^{the}.
27. The nurse ~~orderd~~ ^{ordered} my mouth to be open.
The nurse asked me to open my mouth.

Exercise - 83

1. The teacher ~~advised~~ me to work ~~hard~~ if I ~~do~~ wanted to succeed.
2. The teacher ordered us to show ~~me~~ him the work that ~~so~~ we had done.
3. The farmer forbade his wife to Ask so many curious questions.
4. The captain of the team ~~commanded~~ / ~~urged~~ / ^{encouraged} / ^{persuaded} the players to try to win.
5. The teacher ordered the boys to read ~~on~~ ^{his} their lessons well. / ^{persuaded}
6. Titania asked / ^{requested} / ~~ordered~~ Bottom to come and to sit with her on the bed of flowers.
7. Hasi ^{the boys to depend on} what she said, say.
8. The teacher ordered / urged not to make a noise when ~~he~~ he was in the class.
8. The teacher forbade to make a noise when he was in the class.
9. Ranjan requested to his friend to lend him ^{of} his pencil.
10. the princess requested ~~me~~ to calm yourself. ^{myself}.
11. He forbade me to Ask so many questions.
12. He ~~or~~ ordered me to stop that horrible noise.

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Saturday

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Date



13. She advised me to try my luck elsewhere.
14. He ordered/asked his daughter to take his golden jug, and fetch him some water from the well.
15. He requested me to remember what he told me.
16. Judge ordered to call the first witness.^{who had}
or Judge ordered the first witness to be called.
17. Rajendra ordered Amil to ^{take} bring them there quickly.
18. She ordered the maid to go and to send off the letter.
19. The teacher forbade/forbade me to sleep late and to miss the train.
20. The teacher ordered the students to keep the books in their bags.
21. He ordered the servants to take their things and to be gone.
22. The driver encouraged/requested the passengers to hurry up, advised.
23. The teacher persuaded them not to waste their time.
24. The teacher forbade them to waste their time.
24. He advised her to look before ~~you~~ leap.
25. He warned me not to believe everything I heard.
26. I forbade ^{John} to touch ^{the} that switch.
27. She ^{asked} ~~advised~~ ^{held} us to do whatever we liked.
28. She asked/told me to read it for myself if I do not believe what she said is correct.
29. She ^{warned} ~~advised~~ me to remember to switch off when I had finished.
30. He requested me to help her the time I felt ^{persuaded} she was in need.

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Monday

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31. I forbade to drive so fast when the road is busy.
32. My mother asked me to stand by the window and tell her if anyone went into the house opposite.

Exercise 84:

1. He requested me to lend him my pen. ✓
2. He ~~asked~~ asked me to shut the door. (requested) ✓
3. He requested her to make tea for him. ✓
4. He suggested that they ~~start~~ the work should start the work. ✓
5. Mrs Gandhi always suggested that they should work for the country day and night. ✓
6. Jack suggested ~~that~~ till that they ~~go~~ should go to play. ✓
7. He suggested me that we should sing together. ✓
8. I suggested him that we should go for a picnic. ✓
9. He suggested me that we should stop now then and finish it later. ✓
10. He ~~ordered~~ wished he might ✓
11. He wished that he should catch the train. ✓
12. He wished that he should stay there. ✓
13. He wished that he should rest in peace. ✓
14. She wished that I should go out. ✓
15. He requested his father that I might be ^{allowed to} watch TV. ✓
16. He requested his mother that he might be allowed to play there. ✓
17. God wished that there should be light and there was light. ✓
18. The heron suggested to the tortoise that they should run a race. ✓
19. He proposed me that they should ~~have~~ stay there till the storm had passed. ✓

19. He suggested to them that ~~he~~ they should have a rest for a while.
20. He suggested to me that ~~we~~ I we should leave the matter till tomorrow the next day.

Exclamatory sentence in Indirect Narration;

⇒ यह रखा याद रखें कि विषयादिबोधक शब्दों (Exclamatory words) का प्रयोग Indirect speech में नहीं किया जाता है। उन्हें छोड़ देना चाहिए या किसी Qualifying Adverb या Adverbial phrase के द्वारा सूचित करना चाहिए। जैसे:—

- She said, "How beautiful the sunset is!"
- = She exclaimed with delight that the sunset was very beautiful.
- I said, "Alas! she is no more!"
- = I exclaimed with grief that she was no more.
- He said, "Look out! there is a snake behind you."
- = He shouted to warn me that there was a snake behind you.

⇒ उपर्युक्त उदाहरणों से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है कि वक्तव्य का भाव Exclamation के भाव को व्यक्त करता है। दूसरे प्रकार के वाक्यों को Indirect speech में बदलते समय मूल वाक्य के किसी भाग वाक्य को बिना किसी कारण के नहीं बदला जा सकता है। लेकिन इस के विपरित Exclamatory sentence में वास्तविक विषय / अंतर्भाव (Actual Exclamation) को कभी-भी जैसा का वैसा व्यक्त नहीं किया जा सकता है।

39. He forbade to drive so fast when the road was busy.

40. He persuaded her not to drive so fast when the road was busy.

Note:- Reported speech में ऐसे शब्द जिन्हें छोड़ दिया गया हो, परंतु जिनका अर्थ स्पष्ट हो, वैसे शब्दों को Indirect speech में प्रकट करना आवश्यक है। ऐसे omissions मुख्य रूप से exclamatory sentence में पाए जाते हैं।

- He said, "your money or your life, lady!"

- The lady said, "oh!"

= He told the lady that she must pay him money or he would kill her.

= The lady cried out in terror to hear this.

⇒ Exclamatory sentence को Direct speech से Indirect speech में बदलते समय निम्नलिखित नियमों का पालन करें -

Rule 1. Reported speech में प्रयुक्त Exclamatory sentence को Indirect Narration में Assertive sentence में बदल दिया जाता है। conjunction के रूप में that का प्रयोग करें। Sign of exclamation (!) के साथ-साथ सभी पि-हो को हटा दिया जाता और वाक्य के अन्त में full stop का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Rule 2. Reported speech में प्रयोग किए गए Exclamatory sentence में Indirect speech में बदलते समय Reporting verb 'said' या 'told' को निम्न तरीके से बदलते हैं - [A] Reported speech में प्रयुक्त exclamatory sentence से खुशी या प्रसन्नता का भाव प्रकट हो, तो Reporting verb 'said' या 'told' को exclaimed with joy, exclaimed delight या



exclaimed with happy में बकल किया जाता है।

[B] यदि वाक्य से ~~grief~~, ~~come~~ या दुःख, गम या विषाद का भाव प्रकट हो तो Reporting verb 'said' या 'told' को exclaimed with grief, exclaimed with ~~sorrow~~ या exclaimed sadly में बदल दिया जाता है।

[C] Reported speech में प्रयुक्त exclamatory sentence से किसी की तारीफ या प्रशंसा का भाव सूचित हो तो Reporting verb 'said' / 'told' को praised, Applauded, Admired या Exclaimed with Applause में बदल दिया जाता है।

[D] Exclamatory sentence से आश्चर्य का भाव प्रकट हो तो Reporting verb 'said' या 'told' को Exclaimed with surprise या Exclaimed with Astonishment में बदल दिया जाता है।

[E] Exclamatory sentence से नफरत या घृणा का भाव प्रकट हो तो Reporting verb 'said' या 'told' को exclaimed with contempt या exclaimed with disgust में बदल दिया जाता है।

[F] यदि वाक्य से क्रोध या रोस का भाव प्रकट हो तो 'said' / 'told' को Exclaimed with Anger or anger में बदल दिया जाता है।

[G] Reported speech में प्रयोग किए गए Exclamatory sentence से यदि कोई अन्य भाव प्रकट हो, तो ऐसी स्थिति में Indirect Narration में उनके समानार्थक शब्द जैसे : - ~~cried~~, ~~declared~~, declared, shouted, ~~and~~ bade आदि का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Rule-3 Reported speech में प्रयोग किये गए Exclamatory sentence में How, what और who का प्रयोग अधिकता दिखाने के अर्थ में किया गया हो, तो Indirect speech बनाने समय उन्हें हटा दिया जाता है।

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और उनके साथ पर क्रमशः very, great, very much, very great, greatly, excellent, strange, इत्यादि और None, No one या Nobody का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Note: यदि Reported speech के exclamatory sentence में How या What के बाद An Adjective या Adverb रहे तो Indirect speech में What या How के लगे पर very का प्रयोग किया जाता है। परंतु What या How के बाद अगर 'Noun' रहे तो Great जैसे कोई अन्य suitable 'Adjective' का प्रयोग किया जाता है। उसी तरह यदि Exclamatory sentence में ~~How~~ का प्रयोग किया गया हो तो Indirect speech में ~~How~~ के बदले None, No one, या Nobody का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Rule 4 Reported speech में प्रयुक्त Exclamatory sentence में आरंभ Hurrah!, Hip-Hip-hurrah!, Ha!, से प्रसन्नता, Alas! और आह से दुःख, Bravo! well done! से शांति, Ah! से ह्यान, What! और Oh! से आश्चर्य और कभी-कभी शारिरिक पिडा और Fie-fie-fie! से नफरत का भाव प्रकट होता है। अतः Indirect speech में इनके बदले क्रमशः

joy, sorrow, Applause, Attention, surprise और disgust का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Rule 5 Tense और person person जैसे शब्द परिवर्तन Assertive sentence की तरह ही होता है।

- The captain said, "Hurrah! we have won the match."

= The captain exclaimed with delight that they had won the match.

- The principal said, "Bravo! boys, you have done well."

= The principal applauded the boys and said that they had done well.

- He said to me, "Idiot!"
= He called me an idiot.

He said, "Stupid!"
- He called ~~me~~ ^{you} stupid.

- She said, "How beautiful the sight is!"
- = she exclaimed with joy / surprise that the sight was very beautiful.
- He said, "What a fool you are!"
- = He exclaimed with surprise that I was a great fool.
- She said, "What an idea!"
- = She exclaimed with surprised that it was an excellent idea.

⇒ जब Reporting clause में object आया हो तो Ind. speech में ~~he~~ and said + obj + that / and told + obj that का प्रयोग किया जाता है लेकिन Reported speech में प्रसन्नता / तारिक का भाव आता है तो Reporting clause में obj. न होने की स्थिति में भी ~~object~~ and said that से बनाया जाता है।

⇒ जब Exclamatory sentence का भाव नहीं समझ में आता है तो इस स्थिति में सभी के साथ हम 'exclaimed with surprised' से बनाया जा सकता है।

⇒ जब Reported speech में "What an idea / What a fool" जैसे omissions वाले sentence में जब वस्तु सूचक शब्द (idea) आता है तो It is जोड़ दिया जाता है वनाया जाता है जब व्यक्ति सूचक (fool) आये तो उसे 'He / I' (suitable pronoun) से बनाया जाता है।

So, well, okay, O, since, I know,
you know, I see etc for

26-10-2022

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Addressing

- He said, "My friend has come from America. He is at the airport. I am going to receive him."

- He said that his friend had come from America and that he was at the airport. He further added that he was going to receive him.

- He said to me, "Friend, you don't take care of your health."

- He addressed me as friend and said that I did not take care of my health.

or, Addressing me as friend he said that I did not take care of my health.

- He said, "Gentlemen, thank you for your cooperation."

- He addressed the people as gentlemen and thanked them for their co-operation.

or, Addressing the people as gentlemen he then thanked them for their co-operation.

- The teacher said, "Well, Mohan, I shall teach you English."

- The teacher told Mohan that he would teach him English.

He said, "Welcome, my friend."

He ~~told~~ welcomed his friend.

He said to me, "Thanks." I said, "Thank you."

He ~~told~~ thanked me.

He said to me, "Good morning. I am very glad to see you."

He bade me good morning and said that he was very glad to see me.

or, He wished me good morning and said that he was very glad to see me.

(Happy New Year / other's birthday)

wished best of luck

this - that
these - there } Time

Ajanta

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- He said, "we will discuss this tomorrow"
- = He said that they would discuss it (the matter) the next day.
- She said, "You should pay your attention to your study, my son."
- = She said to her son ~~that~~, "you should pay your attention to your study."
- = She advised her son saying that he should pay his attention to his study.
- He said, "~~Ram~~, Ram, you do not do your work well."
- = He told Ram that ~~you~~ he did not do his work well.
- The officer said, "You have misrepresented the fact"
- = The officer remarked that I had ~~might~~ misrepresented the fact.
- The teacher said, "I do not find you working hard."
- = The teacher observed that he did not find me working hard.
- The head master said to the student, "I will ~~can~~ expel you from the school if you make mistake again."
- = The headmaster warned the student saying that he would expel him from the school if he made mistake again.
- The boy said, "I hope to become an IAS officer"
- = The boy hoped to become an IAS officer.
- He said, "I am busy, I cannot go to market."
- = He said ~~that~~ that he was busy. He further added that he could not go to market.

must - Morality, Duty suggestion - No change
universal truth

Compassion - Change - ~~has to~~ will have to, shall have to

nearness

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this - that
these - those
here - there
hence - thence
now - then
thus - so
today - that day
yesterday - the day before / the previous day
the day before yesterday - two days before
tomorrow - the next day / following day
the day after tomorrow - in two days' time
next week / year, etc. - the following week / year etc.
last week / year, etc. - the previous week / year etc.
a year ago - a year before / the previous year

- He said to me, "You will help your friend."
= He told me that I should help my friend.
- I said to him, "I shall help you."
= I told him that I should help him.
- She said to me, "I shall help you."
= She told me that she would help me.
- I said to him, "You will not go to city."
= I told him that he would not go to city.

Double

- He says to me, "You must go to stadium at once."
= He tells me that I must have to go to stadium at once.
- He says to me, "You must go to city tomorrow."
= He tells me that I shall have to go to city the following day. tomorrow
- He said to me, "You must go to stadium at once."
= He told me that I must have to go to stadium at once. ~~the next day~~

7209662346

Thin - It
these - They

in Noun

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Deepak Kumar

- He said to me, "you must go to city tomorrow."
- = He told me that I would have to go to city tomorrow the next day.
- He said, "This is my book."
- = He said that this (the book in his hand) was his book.
- I said, "I have been living here for many years."
- = I said that I had been living here for many years.
- He said, "I will do it now or never."
- = He said that he would do it now or never.
- He said, "I want to buy this book for my son."
- = He said that he wanted to buy the book for his son.
- She said, "I am buying these toys for my son."
- = She said that she was buying the toys for her son.
- He said, "My friend is coming this month."
- = He said that his friend was coming that month.
- He came back with two empty bottles and said, "I found these beside your bed."
- = He came back with two empty bottles and told me that he had found them beside my bed.

Direct - The Sunday Times said, "we are going to start our new magazine section this month."

Indirect - The Sunday Times ~~do~~ declared that it was going to start its new magazine section that month.

- He said to me, "you do not do your work well."

He told me that I did not do my work well.

- He said, "you do not do your work well?"

= He said that I did not do my work well.

or, He told me that I did not do my work well.

or, He said that we did not do our work well.

or, He told ~~me~~ us that we did not do our work well.

- She said, "you should not laugh at yourself?"

= she said that I should not laugh at myself.

or she told me that I should not laugh at myself.

- She said, "you should not laugh at yourselves?"

= she said that we should not laugh at ourselves.

or she told us that we should not laugh at ourselves.

- I said, "you do not do your work well?"

or, I said that he did not do his work well.

or, I told him that he did not do his work well.

or, I said that she did not do her work well.

or, I said that she did not do her work well.

or, I said that they did not do their work well.

or, I told them that they did not do their work well.

General truth
Universal truth
Habitual truth

→ No change
past Indef and
pres cont it

are in time clause
is no change.

- I said, "you do not do anything for yourself."
= I said that he did not do anything for himself.
or I told him that he did not do anything for himself.
or I said that she did not do any thing for herself.
or I told her that she did not do anything for herself.

- I said, "you do not do anything for yourselves."
= I said that they do not do anything for their
or I told them that do not do any thing for themselves.
or I said that they do not do any thing for themselves.

- I said, "you should take care of your wife."
= I said that he should take care of his wife.
or I told him that he should take care of his wife.
or I said that they should take care of their wife.
or I told them that they should take care of their wife.

= I said, "you should take care of your wife yourself."

= I said that he should take care of his wife himself.

or, I told him that he should take care of his wife himself.

- I said, "you should take care of your wife yourselves."

= I said that they should take care of their wife themselves.

or, I told them that they should take care of their wife themselves.

Diff - go - Latin

~~order~~
ordered / commanded / bade.

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- I said, "You should take care of your husband."

= I said that she should take care of her husband.

or, I told her that she should take care of her husband.

or, I said that they should take care of their husband.

or, I ~~say~~ told ~~the~~ them that they should take care of their husband.

- I said, "you should take care of your husband yourself."

= I said ~~that~~ she should take care of ~~you~~ her husband ~~to~~ herself.

or I told her that she should take care of her husband herself.

or ~~I said~~ I said, "you should take care of your husband yourselves."

= I said ~~the~~ that they should take care of their husband themselves.

or I told them that they should take care of their husband themselves.

• Changement of tense of ~~the~~ of P. & pen

- He says to me, I want to help you.

= He tells me that he wants to help me.

She said to me, "I had a cup of tea."

- She told me that she had a cup of tea.

or, she told me that she had had a cup of tea.

optative - wished / blessed / prayed / cursed

horrible

067 x (A B C D)

Save / live / bless

EXAMINATIONS

12/19

- She said to me, "Which teacher helps you in the exam hall?"

= She enquired of me which teacher helped me in the exam hall.

- He said to me, "Whom does she help in the exam hall?"

= He asked me whom she helped in the exam hall.

- He said, "Who are you and what do you want?"

= He asked who I was and what I wanted.

- He said to me, ~~He said~~ "May our prime minister live long!"

= He wished that their prime minister might live long.

- He said, "May you get grand success!"

= He wished that I might get grand success.

- She said to her son, "May you live long!"

= She blessed her son that he might live long.

- He said to me, "May God help you!"

= He prayed that God might help me.

~~She said~~ He prayed to God that He might help me.

- She said to me, "May you die of cholera!"

= She cursed me that I might die of cholera.

- He said to me, "God save you from all evils!"

= He prayed that God might save me from all evils.

- The teacher said to the class, "Stand up!"

= The teacher ordered the class to stand up.

Affectionately

~~Affectionately~~

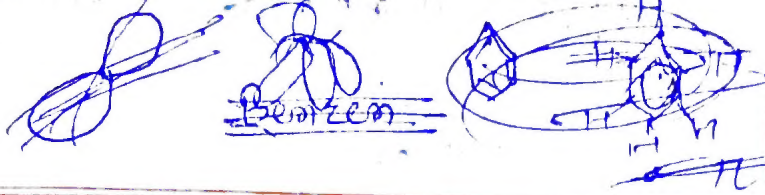
Comment tag

Dear ~~painting~~ Interrogator
darling

ask enquire of / Paquire demand of
if / whether

Paquire demand of

- He said to me "Do you help your friend?"
- = He enquired of me whether I helped my friend.
- She said to me "Does he not go to church?"
- = She asked me if he did not go to church.
- He said to me "Are you agree with me?"
- = He asked me if I was agree with him.
- He said to his class teacher, "may I go out of class room, Sir?" (darling).
- = He asked his class teacher respectfully if he might go out of class room.
- I said, "No to Mohan," "Do you go to church?"
- = He said "Yes, I do."
- = I asked Mohan if he went to church.
- = He said / replied that he did.
- = He replied in the affirmative, and said that he went to church.
- He said to me "Did you know him?"
- = I said, "No, Sir."
- = I said / replied respectfully that I hadn't.
- = I replied in the negative, respectfully.
- He said to me, "She wants to help you, doesn't she?"
- = He said to me, "Does she not want to help you?"
- = He enquired of me if she did not want to help me.
- She said to me, "you did not go to temple, did you?"
- = She said to me, "Did you go to temple?"
- = She asked me whether I had gone to temple.



- The old man said to his servant, "Go and bring me a glass of water."
- = The old man ordered his servant to go and bring him a glass of water.
- The king said to his commander-in-chief, "Crush the rebellion."
- = The king commanded his commander-in-chief to crush the rebellion.
- He said to his friend, "Write an application to the manager."
- = He bade his friend to write an application to the manager.
- The warden said to the student, "Don't go out of this hostel."
- = The warden ordered the student not to go out at the hostel.
- Requested/ prayed/ begged/ implored/ solicited/ entreated etc. ~~प्रार्थना~~
- ~~She~~ She said, "Do it at once."
- = She ordered it to be done at once.
- "Call the first witness," said the judge.
- = The judge ordered the first witness to be called.
- He said to me, "Kindly help me."
- = He requested me to help him.
- She said to me, "Please give me something to eat."
- = She requested me to give her something to eat.
- They said to me, "Don't punish us sir."
- = They respectfully begged me not to punish them.
- She said to her husband, "Forgive this boy for his first mistake."
- = She implored her husband to forgive the boy for his first fault.

Forbid - forbade - forbidden
n v2 v2
Advised / persuaded / exhorted
~~Advised~~ forbade / urged etc.
~~forbade, forbidden~~ negative.

- "Be merciful to me ~~to~~, O Lord, "for I am a sinner", said he.
- = He prayed to the Lord to be merciful to him for he was a sinner.
- The servant said to his owner, "Please, allow me to go home in puja holidays."
- = The servant entreated his master to allow him to go home in puja holidays.
- She said to her son, "Don't waste your time."
- = She advised her son not to waste his time.
- The doctor said to me, "Walk in the morning to remain healthy."
- = The doctor advised me to walk in the morning to remain healthy.
- He said to me, "Don't waste my time."
- = He forbade me to waste his time.
- She said to student, "Never tell a lie in your life."
- = She advised the student never to tell a lie in his life.
- Pt. Nehru said to his countrymen, "Fight the evils of casteism."
- = Pt. Nehru exhorted his countrymen to fight the evils of casteism.
- The old man said to his erring son, "Follow the foot steps of Gandhiji." गिरडित = erring
- = The old man persuaded his erring son to follow the foot steps of Gandhiji. (गिरडित)
- The speaker said, "Be quiet, boys and listen to my words attentively."

us को they में

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- = The speaker urged the boys to be quiet and listen to his words attentively.
- He said to me, "Do help me."
- = He requested me to help him.
- The teacher said to me, "Do labour hard to get grand success."
- = The teacher advised me to labour hard to get grand success.

$$x^3 - 4x + 16 = 0$$

suggested

proposed

$$2 \mid 16$$

should/might

$$2 \mid 3$$

they

$$x^3 + ax^2 - 4x + 16 = 0$$

$$x^3 - 2x^2 + 2x^2 - 4x + 16 = 0$$

$$x^3 - 4x^2 + 4x^2 - 16x + 12x + 16 = 0$$

$$x^3 - x^2 + x^2 - x + 3x + 16 = 0$$

$$x^3 - 6x^2 + 2x + 16 = 0$$

Again

n+1

2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64

$$x^3 - 4x + 16 \mid (x^2 + x)$$

$$x^3 + x^2$$

$$-x^2 - 4x + 16$$

$$x^2 + 4x$$

$$-3x + 16$$

might be permitted
allowed to
should be permitted

request ordered with should

1. He said to the boys, "Let us go somewhere else."
- = He suggested/proposed to the boys that they should go somewhere else.

2. I said to my friends, "let us dance together."

- = I proposed to my friends that we should dance together.

- He said to the headmaster, "Let me appear at Board Exam."

- = He requested the headmaster that he might be allowed to appear at Board Exam.

- The officer said to the peon, "Let him come in."

- = The officer ordered the peon that he might be permitted to come in.

The teacher said, "Let there be a circle."
= the teacher supposed that to be a circle.
"मान लो कि यह एक वृत्त है"

- She said, "Let me be your personal secretary."
= she wished that she should be my personal secretary.

She said, "Don't forget to bring me a precious gift, my bro."

= she reminded her brother to bring me a precious gift.

He said, "Could you please post this letter?"

= He requested me politely to post the letter.

- How beautiful this sunset is! right is!

- Ha! my brother has stood first in the 1st.

Exclamatory sentence in indirect narration

⇒ यह सब याद रखें कि क्रियावाचक शब्दों (Exclamatory words) का प्रयोग Indirect speech में नहीं किया जाता जा सकता है।

उन्हें छोड़ देना चाहिए या किसी Qualifier Adverb या Adverbial phrase के द्वारा सूचित करना चाहिए। जैसे-

- she said, "How beautiful the sunset is!"

= she exclaimed with delight that the sunset was very beautiful.

- I said, "Alas! she is no more."

= I exclaimed with grief that she was no more.

- He said, "Look out! there is a snake behind you."

= He shouted to warn me that there was a snake behind me.

अधुनक उदाहरणों से यह स्पष्ट हो जाता है, कि वक्ता के भाव Exclamation के भाव को व्यक्त करता है।